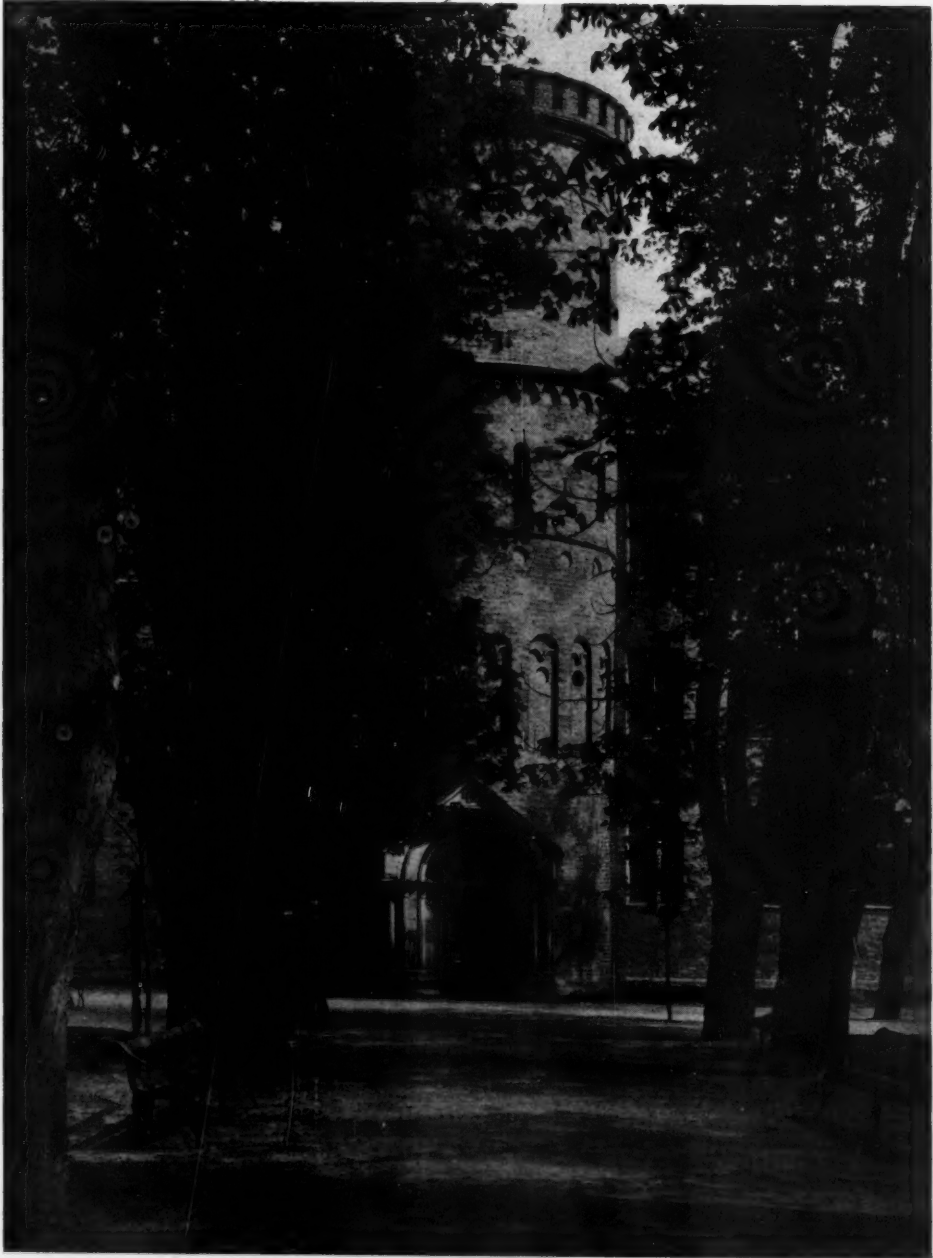


FEBRUARY - 1922

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**The American Scandinavian Review**



**EDUCATIONAL NUMBER**

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*Member Federal Reserve System & N. Y. Clearing House Association*

# IRVING NATIONAL BANK NEW YORK

## *Statement of Condition, December 31, 1921*

### *Resources*

Cash in Vault and with Federal Reserve Bank	\$30,149,160.65	
Exchanges for Clearing House and due from other Banks	46,555,357.10	
Call Loans, Commercial Paper and Loans eligible for Re-discount with Federal Reserve Bank	85,605,173.14	\$162,309,690.89
<i>Other Loans and Discounts</i>		
Demand Loans	10,198,436.40	
Due within 30 days	23,447,595.36	
Due 30 to 90 days	18,474,508.68	
Due 90 to 180 days	33,529,768.43	
Due after 180 days	1,030,011.14	86,680,320.01
United States Obligations		4,914,251.37
Short Term Securities		7,817,501.20
Other Investments		8,509,274.16
Bank Buildings		562,956.96
Customers' Liability for Acceptances by this Bank and its Correspondents [anticipated \$4,856,543.19]		14,420,301.93
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>		<b>\$285,214,296.52</b>

### *Liabilities*

Capital Stock	\$12,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	10,850,863.51
Dividend Payable January 3rd 1922	375,000.00
Discount Collected but not Earned	1,198,025.61
Reserved for Taxes and Expenses	473,516.76
Circulating Notes	2,451,080.00
Acceptances by this Bank and by Correspondents for its Account [after deducting \$923,657.90 held by the Bank]	19,276,845.12
Deposits	238,088,965.52
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>\$285,214,296.52</b>

1851-1922: SEVENTY-ONE YEARS A BUSINESS BANK

# The American-Scandinavian Review

VOLUME X

FEBRUARY, 1922

NUMBER 2

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HANNA ASTRUP LARSEN, Editor

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This attractive new ROYAL COPENHAGEN pattern is made in a beautiful bluish-gray non-crazing body, very much like the world famous East India Clay, which our modern factories heretofore have been unable to reproduce.

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MARITIME INSURANCE CO., Ltd.  
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84 William St., New York City  
John E. Hoffman . . . Marine Manager

## INSURANCE NOTES

### NEW COMPANY

Finnish Lloyd Reinsurance Company, Ltd., was organized last March in Helsingfors for reinsurance, with a capital of 1,000,000 Finnish marks. Egon Petersen is the organizer and director of the company.

### APPOINTED SURVEYOR

H. R. Mørch, professor of naval architecture in the Norwegian Technical College in Trondhjem, has been appointed surveyor at that port. Professor Mørch, who was graduated from Glasgow University, is well acquainted with American shipping practices, for he served with the Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Quincy, and the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden.

### CONSOLIDATION

Mira Insurance Company, Ltd., of Christiania, organized in 1915 with a capital of 5,000,000 kroner, 50 per cent of which is paid in, has taken over the business as of January 1, 1922, of the Norwegian Neptune Insurance Company of same city, organized in 1916 with a capital of 2,000,000 kroner, of which 25 per cent is paid in.

### NEW COMPANY

European Goods and Baggage Insurance Company was organized in Copenhagen with a capital of 100,000 kroner, 25 per cent of which is paid in, to insure merchandise and baggage.

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Real Estate Loan and Trust Departments**Our Foreign Department**

maintains direct connections with the leading banks throughout Europe, and has particularly close relations with the largest financial institutions in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark

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**Oscar H. Haugan**  
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MANAGER OF NEW YORK OFFICE

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NEW YORK CITY

## Centralbanken for Norge Christiania

*Founded by Fifty Norwegian and Foreign Banks*

Capital and Funds, Kr. 69,000,000.00

*Is exceptionally well equipped for offering the best facilities  
for execution of banking business all over*

### Norway

*Please Inquire for Terms*

Telegraphic Address: "Centralbank, Christiania"

## Callable or Non-Callable Bonds?

**T**HE recent decline of money rates, also the advance in Foreign Exchange rates, particularly *Scandinavian Kroner*, and the marked advances in bond prices, have created an interesting problem regarding the relative value of the more attractive *non-callable* and *callable* bonds.

We have selected for comparison one of the best of each type.

We invite requests for our detailed letters with definite suggestions.

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(THE SCANDINAVIAN-BRAZILIAN BANK, Ltd.)

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Capital Fully Paid Up - - - 5,000,000 Kroner

Bank founded in Brazil by a syndicate of 32 Norwegian  
Banks with a Capital and Surplus of

**659,100,000 Kroner**

General Banking Business with special facilities offered  
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The Copenhagen Free Port Company, Limited, will, on application, send its "Rates for Warehouse Rent and Labor Charges" to all parties interested.

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*Established in 1848*

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STOCKHOLM

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 KARLSTAD  
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 OFFER EVERY ACCOMMODA-  
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Asa  
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Boden  
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Dalby  
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Grevie  
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ESTABLISHED 1856    UNLIMITED LIABILITY

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GENERAL BANKING  
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INDIVIDUAL TRUST    CORPORATION TRUST

# DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK

## Hypothek-og Vekselbank

Capital, fully paid:  
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Reserves:  
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Bandolm	Grenaa	Langeskov	Roslev	Thisted
Bramminge	Haderslev	Maribo	Rödbby	Töllöse
Durup	Holbäk	Marstal	Saxkjöbing	Tönder
Elsinore	Hurup	Nakskov	Skagen	Vejle
Esbjerg	Hvidbjerg	Nordby	Skive	Vestervig
Eskildstrup	Hörsholm	Nyborg	Slangstrup	Äröskjöbing
Faaborg	Kallundborg	Nykjöbing F.	Stubbekjöbing	Örbäk

The Bank transacts every kind of legitimate  
Banking business.

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Brown Brothers & Company

Mechanics and Metals National Bank

National Bank of Commerce

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1864

1922

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For your convenience this office extends to you the same organization, experience of 58 years and facilities for the efficient dispatch of your banking and trust problems as our main office.

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of  
Valuables*

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PLAZA OFFICE  
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42ND STREET OFFICE  
Madison Ave. & 42nd St.

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**V**ISITORS to New York stopping in the mid-city hotel district will find conveniently near at hand the Uptown Branch of The National City Bank of New York. This branch is located in the National City Building, Madison Avenue at 42nd Street, in the very heart of the uptown business, shopping and theatre section.

Every banking facility for both foreign and domestic transactions is here available, including a complete unit of the Bank's Trust Department.

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## THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

HEAD OFFICE: 55 WALL STREET

*Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits More Than \$100,000,000*

## FINANCIAL NOTES

## THE SAGA OF A BANK

If Snorri Sturluson or Hans Christian Andersen had been asked to write about the adventures of a bank, they could not have acquitted the task better than has Julius Schovelin in his extensive saga of Den Danske Landmandsbanken published in Copenhagen coincident with the fiftieth anniversary. It is a remarkable book to have been written about a bank. With kindly Danish humor and characterization the sagaman describes how the idea of a bank for the farmers was conceived by three gentlemen meeting on a railroad train, and develops the biographies of the principal men who went into the making of the institution up to the point, 186 pages later, or halfway through the book, when, as in the Icelandic sagas, he finally comes to the birth of his hero, Landmandsbanken, at the Hotel Phoenix in Copenhagen, October 5, 1871. As in the old sagas also, verse is interspersed in the prose; balance sheets take the place of swords in the action, but personalities are never overshadowed by statistics. The latter half of the volume is a history of the two generations of directors of the bank, Isak Glückstadt, the father, and Emil Glückstadt, the son. Purely material matters are relegated to charts at the end of the book, which show an early steady growth followed by the rapid rise in the last ten years. The total balance sheet places the bank slightly in the lead of the two great Swedish banks which are its chief rivals in the Scandinavian North. A somewhat humorous comparison is drawn between little Denmark and its infant prodigy. The volume is adorned with vignettes and handsomely printed and bound.

## GENERAL CONDITIONS STATIC

Financial conditions in the Scandinavian countries cannot yet be called rosy. Hearst's Business Weather Map has added Denmark to the black list of countries where conditions are declining. N. L. Andersen, American Commercial Attaché, notes that the production of iron, timber, and paper shows marked improvement, with less change in dairying and fisheries. The textiles are still hard hit by German competition. Idle tonnage, however, has decreased. The relatively small demand for capital in Sweden has helped to lower the official rate of interest from 6 to 5½%, or the same level as British and French discounts. Some current Swedish stock quotations are: Asea 36, Metallverken 35, Grängesberg 245, Kreditbanken 281, Gasaccumulator 26, Separator 70, Svenska Lloyd 28.

## NORWEGIAN READJUSTMENT

A correspondent in Andresens Bank reports that while the export of timber products in Norway has improved, as well as packing and chemical products, these exports were taken mainly from existing stocks. As the business men fear that an unforeseen improvement in the rate of Norwegian kroner may tend to diminish the demand for Norwegian products, industries are not working to capacity, and the number of unemployed is increasing. Timber driving in the woods is considerably reduced this winter because of the timber stocks laid up in the factories.

The most remarkable financial development is

the reduction in the amount of circulating notes. Advances from private banks fell from 3,953,681,000 kroner at the end of August to 3,741,674,000 at the end of October. Deposits in the same period were reduced from 3,340,330,000 to 3,274,881,000. Under these circumstances some of the minor banks have had difficulty in obtaining sufficient liquid means, but the Bank of Norway and other large banks have come to their relief. The Bank of Norway is still keeping a high rate of discount, 6½%, in spite of the fact that Sweden and Denmark both have 5½%.

## WARBURG SPEAKS

Paul M. Warburg, Chairman of the International Acceptance Bank, has returned from a visit to Europe, where he met Scandinavian bankers in Copenhagen. At the annual meeting of the American Acceptance Council, he vividly urged America to encourage the financial reorganization of Europe. Our Federal Reserve System, he said, in spite of its critics, has proved a tower of strength and helped to keep intact the solid foundation of our banking system.

## OUR TRUE INTERESTS

In a brilliant preface, reviewing Europe's need of American finance, Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, quotes the famous words of Talleyrand, "The direct interests of my country are never in opposition to the true interests of the world." This is published by the Equitable in a comprehensive historical sketch, *Currency Inflation and Public Debt*, by Edwin R. A. Seligman, Professor of Political Economy in Columbia University.

## THE INTANGIBLES

Mr. Vanderlip's suggestion to apply the allied debt to the rehabilitation of Europe through hydroelectric development and educational institutions has aroused nation-wide discussion. In a recent address on "The Size of Our Job," G. A. O'Reilly, Vice-President of the Irving National Bank, declared, "The problem is not to be solved on any chartered accountant basis. We must include elements of helpfulness which cannot be seen or measured or named or demonstrated, the intangibles."

## LIVE WIRES

Lloyd George has praised in unprecedented terms the economic memoranda prepared for the League of Nations by the great Swedish economist, Professor Gustav Cassel.

In London, the Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the United Kingdom has christened its handsome new four-story building in the city.

The headquarters of Reymersholmsbolaget have been moved from Stockholm to Hålsingborg.

A Dutch house is offering 50,000,000 kroner first mortgage 7% bonds of Norsk Hydro.

Chandler P. Andersen, a New York lawyer, will represent America in arbitrating at The Hague the claim of the "Christiania group."

*Svensk Handelstidning* computes that Russian gold melted down in Sweden amounts to \$31,200,000. Recent Swedish exports to Russia include locomotives, motor pumps, separators, and grain.

Grängesberg reduced its dividend from 18 to 15 per cent.

OLD PRIVILEGE.

**ANDRESENS BANK A/S**  
CHRISTIANIA  
**BERGENS KREDITBANK**  
BERGEN

(FORENINGSBANKEN)

Amalgamated per January 1st, 1921

*Capital and Surplus . Kr. 112,000,000.00*

Every facility for Banking Transactions between United States and Scandinavia.

In matters of Foreign Exchange, Trade and Credit Information, Transmission of Funds, Letters of Credit, and in all matters of Commercial Banking, our facilities are at your disposal.

Having amalgamated with A/S Norsk Investment we are able to supply the information that might be desired with regard to Government Bonds and Securities quoted on the Stock Exchanges in Christiania, Stockholm and Copenhagen.

*Correspondents:*

CHICAGO: State Bank of Chicago  
National Bank of the Republic

MINNEAPOLIS: First National Bank

NEW YORK: National City Bank  
Brown Brothers & Co.  
New York Trust Company  
Irving National Bank  
Guaranty Trust Company

SEATTLE: Dexter, Horton National Bank

## CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FEBRUARY NUMBER

ERNST KLEIN is a Stockholm Newspaper man.

KARL HJALMAR LUNDGREEN has written a number of books besides his newspaper articles, and is especially known for his humorous political satires, centering around the person of a country school teacher. He has written many sketches of life in and about the old university town where he himself studied.

FREDRIK PAASCHE is professor of modern literature at his alma mater, the University of Christiania. In 1912, while studying for his degree of doctor of philosophy, he was elected president of *Det norske Studentersamfund*. Professor Paasche has written extensively in the historical-literary field. Among his books are monographs on Luther, Goethe and King Sverre. He is also a contributor to Scandinavian magazines.

RAPHAEL MEYER is librarian at the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College. He was a fellow of the Carlsberg Foundation from 1899 to 1902, when he studied in Rome. Among his publications are a collection of papers relating to the great Danish philosopher Søren Kirkegaard.

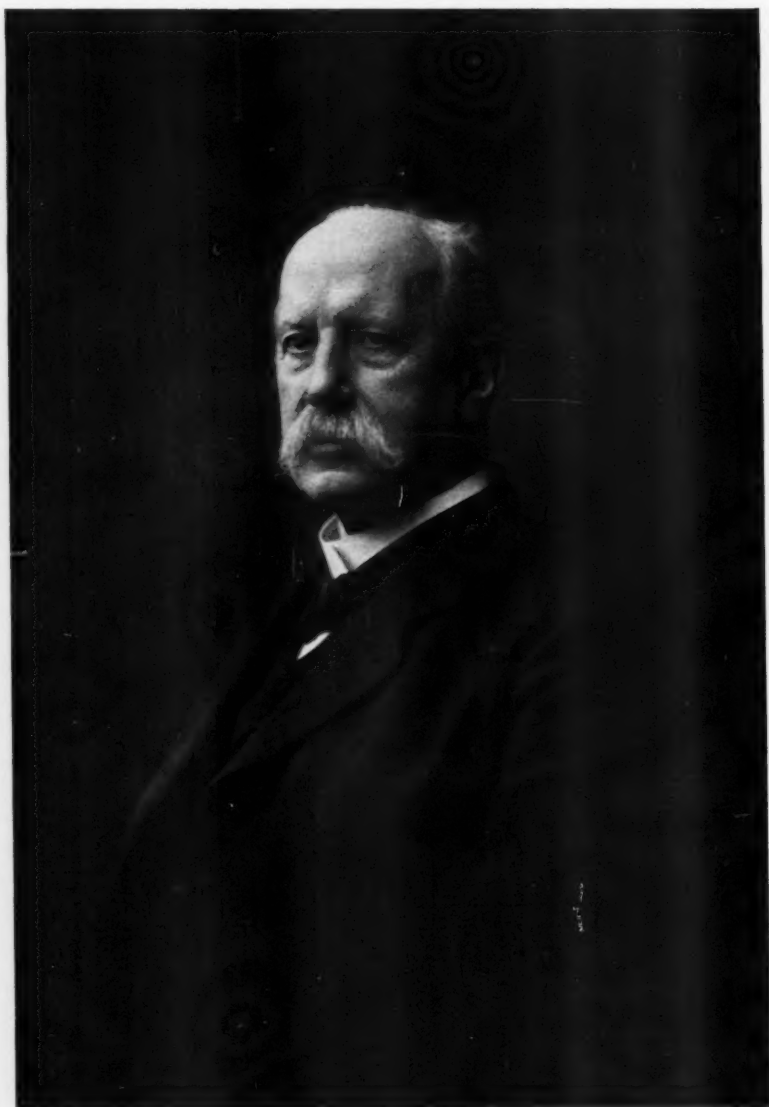
ROBERT NEIENDAM is an actor on the Danish stage of which he is also historian. Recent papers from Denmark contain sympathetic reviews of the first volume of his history of the Royal Danish Theatre, which has just appeared. The succeeding volumes are awaited with much interest.

PASTOR H. B. KILDAHL is secretary of the Board of Charities of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.

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## A NEW YEAR'S INVITATION

It is a matter of pride that the REVIEW is mainly supported by the small annual dues of several thousand people who are eager to take part in the educational project of which it is the spokesman. Probably many of these regular Associates of the Foundation would welcome an opportunity to place another literary venture of the Foundation—the SCANDINAVIAN CLASSICS—on the same sure and independent footing as the REVIEW. They can do this by becoming sustaining Associates of the Foundation, paying annual dues of \$10.00 and receiving the Classics each year as well as the REVIEW. Regular Associates are therefore invited by the Trustees to enroll as sustaining Associates before the completion of our lists for 1922. Those who wish to avoid the trouble of remitting dues at the beginning of every year may become life Associates upon paying \$200.00 once for all. A list of sustaining and life Associates will be printed in the March REVIEW.



OSCAR MONTELIUS

OSCAR MONTELIUS WAS BORN AT STOCKHOLM, 1843, IN THE HOUSE AT PAULSGATAN 11, WHERE HE LIVED ALL HIS LIFE, AND WHERE HE DREW HIS LAST BREATH, NOVEMBER 4, 1921. HE TOOK HIS DOCTOR'S DEGREE IN 1869, BECAME A PROFESSOR IN 1888, AND WAS ANTIQUARY OF THE REALM OF SWEDEN FROM 1907 TO 1913. HE WAS AUTHOR AND EDITOR OF NUMEROUS SCIENTIFIC WORKS, AND MEMBER OF VARIOUS LEARNED SOCIETIES. MONTELIUS WAS MARRIED TO AGDA REUTERSKIÖLD, A DISTINGUISHED SOCIAL WORKER. SHE DIED A YEAR BEFORE HER HUSBAND.

# THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

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## Oscar Montelius

*By* ERNST KLEIN

Oscar Montelius is dead. Who was he? He was a man who saw the past, thousands and thousands of years, not darkly as in a dream, not in the lightning flashes of a primitive poetic genius, but steadily and soberly in the enduring light of reality, detail after detail, as the architect sees the house he is planning to build, or the farmer sees the fields he is laying under the plough.

In exactly the same manner Oscar Montelius saw the prehistoric eras, not instantaneously in a synthetic glance, but step by step, as his bold, untiring pilgrimage through the depths of the dark ages, lasting more than half a century, opened new paths and led him to new places. And wherever he went forward there was light, so that now any one can see the way. Therefore the name of Oscar Montelius has become one that is mentioned with gratitude in all languages as that of the man who first successfully cast the searchlight of modern scholarship over that prehistoric European field which no literature and hardly any tradition illumined. In those formerly unexplored regions he discovered and brought to light stage after stage of development, from the Stone Age through the eras of copper and bronze down to the epoch of iron and steel in which it may be said that we are still living.

It was not Montelius who invented the division into ages according to the civilization of the race as indicated by the material from which its most important weapons and working implements were made. But in the early seventies when, as a young student, he threw himself into the investigation of the Swedish antiquities contained in the State archaeological collection, this division into three ages was still a conjecture and subject to dispute. It was true that plenty of flint axes, numerous beautiful swords and breast ornaments of bronze, and many articles made of iron were found in Swedish earth; but how

could any one be sure that the rusty iron sword did not antedate the one of shining bronze? Or how could one know that both were not in use simultaneously by two different peoples in different stages of civilization, while perhaps a third race might be wandering around in the forests with stone axes and flint-pointed spears?

Oscar Montelius was a typical Swedish scholar, one who like Carl von Linné—to mention only one name that is generally known—preferred to see for himself, to look long and fixedly as the fisherman looks into the water or the hunter into the depths of the forest, and who then, after he had seen all there was to be seen, would draw his own clear and sane conclusions in which every particular was based on fact. It is this that differentiates the Swedish scholar when at his best from others who like to throw bridges over unknown abysses: the Swedish bridges do not break, because they are not built of the stuff that dreams are made of.

Oscar Montelius knew everything there was to be known about bronze swords. He made a note of where they had been found, in what kind of territory, at what elevation above the sea, and in what part of the country. He compared all Swedish bronze swords with other implements of bronze, paying regard to form, character of material, and style of ornamentation, and this information he reduced to tables covering all the antiquities discovered. Many of the similarities and dissimilarities he noted were accidental, but others were of the greatest significance. They enabled him to trace the evolution of a certain form from another form, which must therefore be older, and he proved his point by unmistakable circumstances in connection with the discovery. His method was that known as the typological method. It brought the first definite result, when, after many years of labor, excavations, museum research, and traveling, he was able to say with certainty what was older and what was younger within the Bronze Age and to say also that all the antiquities counted within this period (and its sub-periods which he discovered) were younger than the stone axes and older than the iron swords. But how old was the Bronze Age in the North? Was it 5,000 or 25,000 or only 1,000 years old? And in what relation did these discoveries stand to the vikings of whom we read in the stories of the early Middle Ages, in Frankish, Saxon, or Irish chronicles, or to the Northmen mentioned by the geographers of ancient times, by Ptolemy, Pliny, or Tacitus?

It may have been a chance coincidence that when Montelius was systematizing the antiquities of the North, the pre-Hellenic period in Greece was being unveiled through discoveries in Mycenæ, Troy, and other places; but it was no chance that Montelius utilized these discoveries and similar ones in Egypt, Italy, and the islands of the Mediterranean for comparison with our own Bronze Age and that he found in the records of those countries—where annals and historical

writing are thousands of years older than in the North—fixed points to which he could attach his chronology so far as it dealt with the historical era.

From that time on he has continued with untiring industry and with keen discrimination his research in various ages and cultural fields. Round about him other scholars have entered on the same profitable line of work, and in general it may now be said that we actually know something in a domain where formerly we could only guess. In that respect Montelius's synthetic description of life in the North from the prehistoric era down to the introduction of Christianity marks a departure from all that had gone before. This work has been several times revised and has been published in several languages. It should be of interest not least in America and England where people even now love to make for themselves fantastic pictures of the "viking forefathers" as beings suddenly rising full-fledged out of a primitive state of civilization. From Montelius they can learn how the forefathers of these vikings had been for 2,500 years in constantly growing intercourse with the peoples around the borders of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic as well as those in the interior of the continent; how 1,500 years earlier they had developed a Bronze Age civilization which in metallurgical skill and the finished artistic beauty of its products is not inferior to that of the countries around the Mediterranean; and how during the era of the migration of nations they had in their own countries created independent works of applied art with a sense of style and a technical perfection that has never been excelled, royal weapons and ornaments of gold and shining stones worthy to encircle the neck and brow of an empress. And it should surely also be of interest to know how the vikings themselves lived at home, in what boats they sailed, with what weapons they fought, what instruments they played on, what implements their traders used in weighing their goods or their money, their farmers in ploughing and harvesting their fields, or their women in spinning and lighting the fires and cooking the food in the old farmhouses. And all these things we actually do know, thanks to the research work of Oscar Montelius continued through a lifetime of patriarchal length.

What kind of man, then, was this indefatigable seeker after knowledge? Bowed with care? Near-sighted? Buried in the past and oblivious of the present?

Tall and straight and fair was he. Even in old age when nearing eighty he carried his handsome Northern head high, and his deep voice rang like that of some old Northern chieftain. His glance was keen under bushy eyebrows, but his nature was free from all hardness. No one could be gentler than this old giant. Honored as few scholars in his field have been, personally admired by those who knew him, and—of course—flattered by thousands who wished to make use of

his great influence, he became neither overbearing nor cynical, neither vain nor blasé. Happy as a child in success and honors, he nevertheless knew how to estimate them at precisely their real value. He could put more enthusiasm into demonstrating a theory to a young student—for he was a comrade to students whose fathers had gone to school with him—than in showing his museum to a royal guest. A brilliant speaker, an unusually fluent linguist, and always in good form, he was both at home and abroad during his long lifetime one of the most distinguished as well as one of the most genuine representatives of that Swedish culture the sources of which he discovered and mapped out.

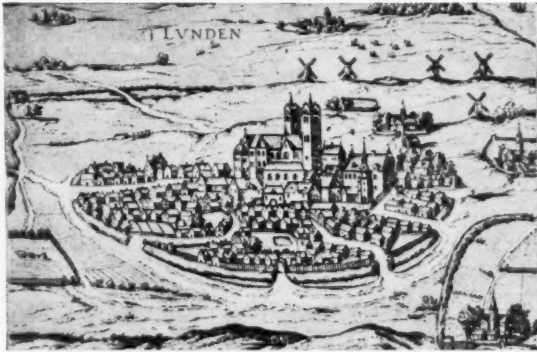


THE OLD HOUSE IN STOCKHOLM WHERE MONTELIUS'S PARENTS WERE MARRIED, WHERE HE HIMSELF WAS BORN, LIVED AND DIED. THOUGH ORDINARY IN EXTERIOR, THE HOME WITHIN BEARS THE STAMP OF FINE TRADITION

# Ancient Lund

By KARL HJALMAR LUNDGREEN

From the very earliest days of Swedish history, Lund has been a stronghold of mental activity. The highest prelate of northern Europe resided there; Saxo, the first Danish historian, wrote his Chronicle in Lund, and in the shade of St. Lars's Church, the *Domskole* (Cathedral School) grew and flourished as the first seat of learning in Scandinavia.



ANCIENT LUND IN 1580. FROM AN OLD PRINT

within these walls spiritual supremacy held sway over the North; before this high altar kings were anointed. Here Alma Mater Conciliatrix for centuries celebrated her great festivals. In this temple Esaias Tegnér, when crowning the poet Adam Oehlenschläger with laurels, gave the programme for all Scandinavian policy of the future when he exclaimed: "The time of division has come to an end."

Theories vary with regard to the origin of the township. At one time it was generally believed that the town grew up around an old sacred grove (*lund*) and that vikings had their home there. Later historians date the origin of Lund at about 1000 A. D., and King Canute has been named as the founder of the town. That is perhaps saying too much, although it is certain that the mighty Danish monarch ordered the cathedral to be built, and that he had very great ideas with regard to

The cathedral is the historic center of ancient Lund, and although in its present form it would hardly be recognized by those who first planned it, although many of those past generations who once wandered beneath its vaults would perhaps find nothing exactly as it once was, we may still say: Upon this spot people have gathered together for pious thought for centuries; from



THE MARKET-PLACE IN 1830

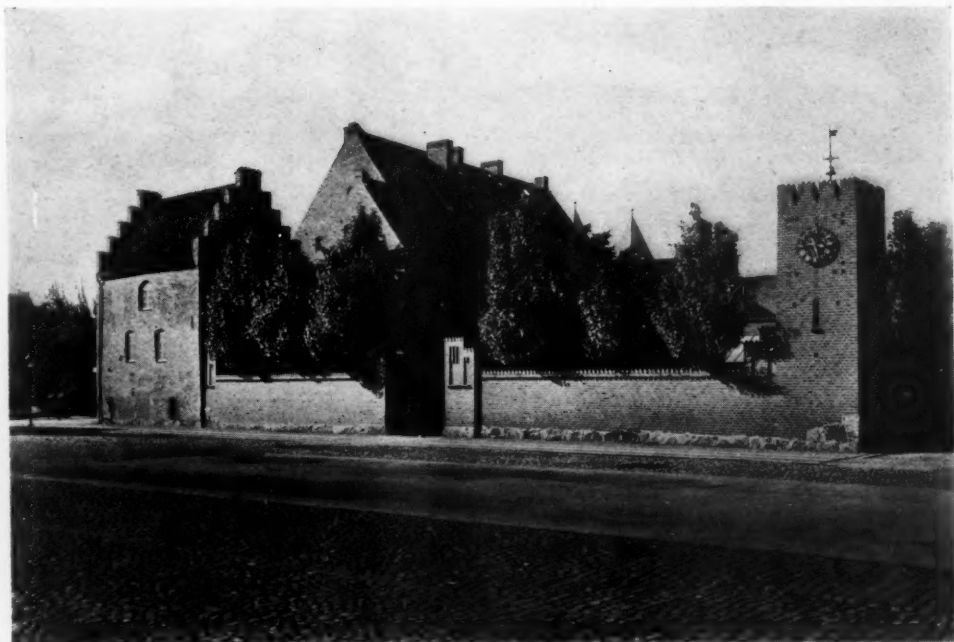


THE CATHEDRAL FLANKS THE SQUARE KNOWN AS LUNDAGÅRD, WHICH IS AT ONCE A CAMPUS AND A PARK USED BY THE TOWNSPEOPLE

the future of his new town, dreaming of the creation of a *Londinum Gothorum* corresponding to the capital of his English kingdom. During the Roman Catholic era Lund grew to be a magnificent place, and the chronicles measure its greatness by the fact that it boasted twenty-two churches and seven monasteries and nunneries, in addition to the cathedral.

Its strength, however, was more or less borrowed from Rome, and the Reformation brought its downfall. The neighboring town, Malmö, was the main seat of the new creed in Denmark, and the vandalism which everywhere accompanied the democratization of the Church, destroyed a number of architectural treasures in Lund in order to secure material for new buildings at Malmö.

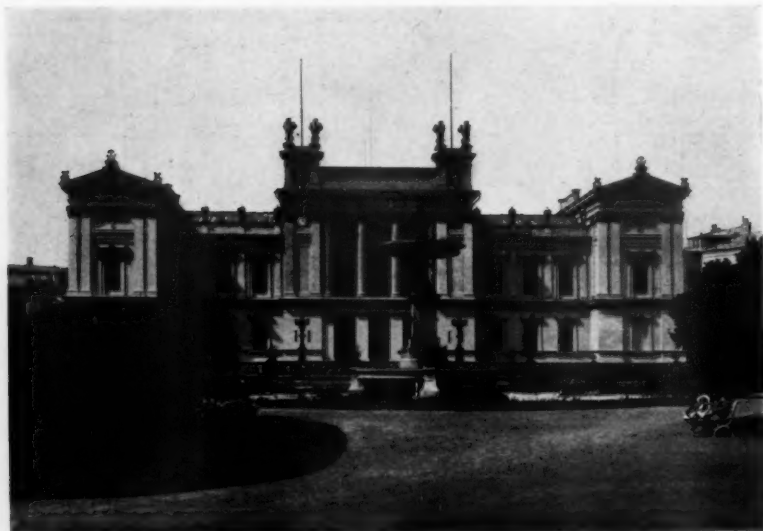
Lund declined, and when the province of Skåne became part of Sweden, the town was at its lowest ebb. At that time, however, Lund was given a new task, well in tune with its ancient spiritual traditions, when Karl X Gustaf selected it as the seat of his new university, opened in 1668, and designed to weld Swedish thought and language into the new provinces which until recently had been Danish. It was his wish that Lund should become the Conciliatrix, the mediatrix between the old times and the new.



BEYOND THE CATHEDRAL, NOT FAR FROM THE HEART OF LUNDAGÅRD, LIES THE ANCIENT BLACK-FRIARS' MONASTERY

This selection of Lund as a home for his University was perhaps due less to his reverence for the past than to his practical eye for economy. The ancient Cathedral School still existed, retaining its privileges and endowments. These were now transferred to the new University, which thus started in easy economic circumstances, and if these had remained intact, no other seat of learning in Scandinavia would have been so wealthy. The Gustavian estates donated to the Uppsala Academy were small as compared with those of Lund. But the king gave, and the king took away. War raged across Skåne, the newly established University had to close its doors, and when in 1689 they reopened, the economic resources of Lund were very much reduced. Karl XI was a rigid economist, who took for the commonwealth whatever he could find, and the University which first started in affluence at his re-establishment was then not far from being impecunious.

The goal aimed at by the establishment of Lund University was the fusing of the new Sweden with the old country. During its first years of existence, however, the new school of learning was not equal to the important programme set before it. Yet, even at that time the list of lecturers includes a name like Pufendorff, the founder of all legal studies in Sweden, and when the gates of learning were opened once more, the University could rejoice in numbering among its teach-



THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY AT LUND

ers, Abraham Rydelius, the man who "taught philosophy how to speak Swedish," and who was one of those who during the years of homelessness of the University, kept its spirit alive by gathering around them a band of loyal disciples, thus forming an academy in true Hellenic fashion.

When Alma Mater Carolina obtained the epithet of Rediviva, she was in a better position to realize the original intentions of her founder, and the fact that the Skåne provinces so quickly became Swedish, is first and foremost due to her. The demands of learning pure and simple were, under such circumstances, not so assiduously attended to, and there was reserved for a later period the glory of continuing what Pufendorff had inaugurated, the establishing of Lund among the great institutions in the free republic of learning.

In all northern Europe there is perhaps no other place where within so confined an area so many proud traditions are preserved, as the Lundagård grounds with their memories from the Middle Ages, when Lund was the seat of archbishops, as well as from later times when academic youth reigned supreme. The cathedral on one side, and the University on the other, and in the shade of the old campus elms the ancient Lundagård house. Within its precincts the archbishop's manor was situated; within its walls Denmark directed the government of Skåne. There learning and scholarship held court. That was their true armory, and now treasures rich and rare from times long gone by are housed there. Not many institutions have such a glorious past. There Linné "learned the scales for his singing"; there Sven Lagerberg obtained his epithet "the father of Swedish historical writing," and there Tegnér gave his lectures on Greek authors.



TO THE LUND STUDENT THE TEGNÉR STATUE IS THE SYMBOL OF THE UNIVERSITY. AT ITS FEET THE TRADITIONAL STUDENTS' CELEBRATIONS TAKE PLACE

Tegnér is the most famous among the names connected with the University of southern Sweden. His memory is kept green with great zeal. His rooms are preserved as a museum, his statue adorns the square in front of the stronghold of academic youth, and the young people celebrate in his memory every 4th of October, the date when his name was registered at the University. Then the freshmen are welcomed to the academy, and then there is hardly a novice who does not silently swear an oath to take Tegnér as a pattern. This ceremony of welcome is the first official function at which the freshly made *civis academicus* is allowed to take part. The next is the *Nordiska Festen*, a celebration common to all the Northern universities, in memory of those who are no more. Nowhere, however, is this ceremony kept up as in Lund. Lund is the town of glorious tradition, more so than any other place, even though she may possibly rank after Uppsala with regard to certain external matters.

Concerning Uppsala, we may say that she gives an impression of being more exclusively a university town than does Lund. Because of her situation in the center of a fertile province, Lund has also grown into an industrial town, and has shown herself fully able to take her proper place of independence even in that direction. The fact gives another aspect to town life, so that neither the Cathedral Council nor the University dominate all civic life, and the townsmen play their duly acknowledged part. Long before democracy was established by law, it was a recognized and established fact in Lund. Therefore the former masters keep their high seats under new conditions. Such proceedings are most dignified for a town which did not spring up over night. Among all Swedish towns, Lund is distinguished by the civic spirit of her citizens. She has a society, St. Knut's Gille, where all classes meet for common recreation, and for the common weal of their beloved town. In all the world it would be difficult to find a society which has so beautifully succeeded in breaking down all differences of rank and class as that of St. Knut's Gille in Lund. It is a remnant of the Middle Ages which exists in other Baltic towns, but is alive in Lund only. The credit for this fact is due to Professor Nils Flensburg, who upheld the best of all traditions in this town of traditions.



"AKADEMISKA FÖRENINGAN," THE HOME OF TRADITIONS AT LUNDAGÅRD. THE OLD BUILDING HAS BEEN ADDED TO IN RECENT YEARS. THE STREET IN FRONT OF IT IS ONE OF THE CHIEF PROMENADES AT LUND

In the above sketch I have attempted to give an idea of the town of Lund, so full of distinction and so eloquent with charm. I had better add, however, that its acquaintance is not won in a day. As Strindberg described it, "That little mysterious town which one never fathoms, taciturn, impenetrable, friendly but not with open arms, serious and industrious like a monastery, to which one does not go voluntarily, but which one leaves wistfully, from which one makes believe to flee, and to which one would always return."

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## Studies and Students at Christiania

By FREDRIK PAASCHE

The official name of the University of Christiania is "The Royal Frederik's University." The man who is immortalized in this name is Frederik VI, the last of the Danish kings who enjoyed sovereignty over Norway. In 1811, three years before our country was parted from Denmark, he agreed to an arrangement by which Norway was assured its own university. He agreed to it, but without enthusiasm. The new academy took the name of the king as a heritage, but in reality its founding was not due to the king. It was the determination of the Norwegian people and their generous support that forced the issue.

The people built the University, and for more than a century it has been the pride of the Norwegian nation. To be sure, this pride has not always been evident in the size of the appropriations which our national parliament has voted for the University. Scholarship has often worked under difficulties; salaries have been small; the buildings have been insufficient and poorly equipped; and, most regrettable of all, the State has done very little for the students. It has not provided "Students' Homes" where they could live with a fair degree of comfort while in Christiania, and whatever houses their organizations possess are the fruit of private generosity. Even now there are plenty of shortcomings. The students' reading-rooms at the University are few and small; the scientific institutes are insufficiently equipped; the largest of the students' societies, *Det Norske Studentersamfund*, does not possess its own house, but has to hold its meetings in a rather dismal hired hall, while the shortage of rooms has made living conditions more difficult than ever.

All these drawbacks have occasioned many complaints, complaints that are generally directed to the Storting. It is only fair to remember, however, that Norway was for many years a country of few



Photo by Wilse

A FINE GREEK SIMPLICITY CHARACTERIZES THE OLD BUILDINGS OF CHRISTIANIA UNIVERSITY

economic resources, and that the State, at least in certain periods, could not afford to keep the University on a level with its requirements. Whatever was then neglected—of necessity neglected—could not always be amended afterwards. Even in prosperous times, the Storting has had to meet so many and urgent demands that it has not always been able to give the University its due. The hundreds of thousands of fishermen and small farmers have difficulty in understanding why, for instance, the salaries at the University should be fairly liberal. No doubt the immediate future will not be a brilliant season for the University in an economic way. A time of depression is coming; the demands upon the resources of the State will multiply, and the University will have to submit to the fact that its wishes will not be the first to receive consideration. With so many industrial enterprises to be supported, the institutions will have to be content with *status quo*.

This does not mean that the University is something apart from the vital interests of the nation. Quite the contrary. Its work is at the basis of the increasing comprehensiveness and efficiency of our schools. It has been instrumental in the training of a well-informed professional class, in the development of industrial life in our country, in the humanizing of our legislation and jurisprudence, in promoting a growing comprehension of our history and thereby also of our national character. Large sections of our people are grateful for the benefits they have received through the popularizing of scholarship.

In recent years the masses of people have acquired a more per-

sonal sense of co-operation with the University than they formerly had. Originally the academic class was to an overwhelming degree recruited from the old official families (among whom are included the clergy and the professions of law and medicine), whose traditions went back to a time much earlier than the founding of the University, families of Danish or German origin, who had perhaps entered the country during the centuries when Norway was dependent on Denmark. But during the last few decades there has been a change. Men of the old families are now often found in business or in the profession of engineering, while the officials are more frequently recruited from the peasantry. If we glance over the list of students in 1921 we shall be struck by the number of names from Norwegian farms. This change has its advantages and its drawbacks. It is dangerous to the traditions—in many ways fine traditions—that are bound up with the old families as servants of the people and the State and as carriers of a well-defined culture. On the other hand, the new order has brought the people and their officials closer together, with the result that mutual confidence has increased, and real co-operation has been possible.

Fifteen or twenty years ago the number of students was so great in proportion to the requirements of the country that many young men and women who had taken their degrees and left the University had difficulty in finding positions. It became necessary to advise against the study of law, medicine, and philology. There was danger of an "academic proletariat." It soon appeared, however, that this fear was unfounded. To-day there is, in fact, a shortage of clergymen, physicians, teachers, and jurists, due in large measure to the fact that attendance at the University decreased during the war. The housing shortage and the high cost of living kept many away from Christiania, while the brilliant opportunities for making money in a business career drew away many who would otherwise have turned to scholarship or the professions. Now that a period of depression has set in, there is a reaction against this, and the number of students at the University is again increasing; but it can go on increasing for a long time yet without giving reason to fear the development of an "academic proletariat." There is plenty of work for all.

In the second semester of 1920, from September to December, the students at the University were registered as follows: theology, 92; law, 398; social economy, 158; medicine, 575; philology, 270; the natural sciences, 127. In the same period there were at the University 75 professors, 22 instructors (*docenter*), and a number of fellows (*stipendiater*) who are required to do a very limited amount of teaching.

The instruction is according to the methods common in European universities. The students in the department of medicine and in that of mathematics and the natural sciences are those most closely bound to the University. They are required to follow certain courses and to

*Photo by Underwood*

NEW STUDENTS AT CHRISTIANIA ARE CELEBRATING PRINCE OLAV'S ENTRANCE INTO THE UNIVERSITY IN THE TRADITIONAL WAY BY BREAKING THEIR CANES AND THROWING AWAY THEIR SCHOOL CAPS. THE SCENE IS IN FRONT OF THE UNIVERSITY WITH THE NATIONAL THEATRE IN THE BACKGROUND

work in the scientific institutes and—in the case of medical students—in the hospitals. Students of theology, law, and philology have much more latitude. They are allowed to present themselves for examinations without having taken part in the daily work of the University, provided that they have by other means, by private reading or tutoring, acquired sufficient knowledge. Naturally most of them make use of the instruction provided by the University.

In the department to which the author of this article belongs, the historical-philosophical, instruction is given in part by lectures, in part by tests and the writing of themes. The students choose one major, as for instance Norwegian language and literature, and two minors, as for instance English and German. Living languages and history are most often elected. The study of Greek and Latin is much more rare. The classical languages have been crowded into the background in Norwegian schools, and as a consequence do not find many devotees in the University.

Before taking their final examinations, all students must submit to a so-called "preliminary test," an examination in philosophy and Latin. Usually this is done in one of the first semesters of the stu-

dent's course. The amount of philosophy required is the same for all, while the amount of Latin varies. The theologians, in addition to rather heavy requirements in Latin, also have to show some knowledge of Greek and Hebrew.

The students have at their disposal study-rooms with small special libraries, besides the large, well-equipped University library with its reading-rooms. The library, which is situated about fifteen minutes' walk from the main building, is of recent date, while the older buildings—with their simple and beautiful classical style—are from the middle of the nineteenth century.

In front of the University stands a statue of the jurist Anton Martin Schweigaard, who died in 1870, one of the many members of the faculty who have played a part in the history of the nation. Several of the professors in the University have attained European fame, but of still greater importance for Norway is the fact that so many of them have given strong impulses to the intellectual life of the nation and have helped to shape its fate. It is sufficient to mention the two historians P. A. Munch and Ernst Sars. To-day, too, there is an intimate relation between scholarship and the life of the people. Among men whose work has had a distinct influence on Norwegian thought are Christian Collin, professor of European literature, and Halvdan Koht, professor of history. Many other names could have been brought forward in this connection, but I have confined myself to those of my own department, and even these are given only by way of illustration.

As I have said before, the period during and after the World War has been a time of distress to the students. Most of them do not live in Christiania, but come from a distance. It has been difficult to find lodgings and to make both ends meet in these days of high prices, although the State and private individuals have tried to relieve the situation by building a new Students' Home and by providing cheap dinners for the students.

In spite of dispiriting conditions, the students have not lost courage. Their various organizations have had a very flourishing period in the last years. The oldest of these is *Det Norske Studentersamfund*, which meets every Saturday during the semester for a lecture, generally by some man or woman of national reputation, followed by a discussion in which the students themselves take an active part. The Norwegian Students' Christian Association has a large membership and owns its own building. The various departments have their own organizations, and there are also some political societies, among them the Students' Radical Society and the Students' Social-Democratic Society. A large and growing organization is the *Studentmaallaget*, which in various ways has given support to the *landsmaal* movement.

Fifteen or twenty years ago it seemed that a majority of the

Norwegian students were conservative in their political opinions, but the World War and the revolutions in Germany and Russia have worked a change. The radical ideas of our time have found many adherents in student circles, and even Bolshevism has its representatives. One factor in changing the prevailing point of view has been disappointment that the peace at Versailles was not the peace of justice which many had hoped for. The radicalism of our students is, of course, not clarified, and yet we may say that its deepest source is an idealism which the nation can not but rejoice at seeing in its young men and women.

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## Where Denmark Teaches Agriculture

By RAPHAEL MEYER

While the science which constitutes the foundation of agriculture in practically all other countries is pursued and taught at a number of special institutions such as veterinary schools, agricultural high schools and forestry schools, or finds a home at a university, it is characteristic of Denmark, the most typical agricultural country in Europe, that she has gathered all these branches into one independent institution, the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College. There the Danish veterinary surgeons, cadastral surveyors, and foresters receive their education, and there the highest instruction is given in all subjects pertaining to agriculture and horticulture. Graduates in agriculture and horticulture on leaving the school find employment, for instance, in the agricultural administration, but chiefly as leaders of experimental research and advisers to the co-operative agricultural societies so highly developed in Denmark. Furthermore, they find employment as teachers at the elementary agricultural and horticultural schools, and of late to no small extent as stewards of large estates.

The original nucleus of this complex of scientific schools was the Veterinary College, which is almost as old as the science of veterinary itself. The College was established in the year 1773, and all the other branches of instruction subsequently became associated with it when they were ripe for scientific treatment.

Just as all studies at this College aim at one common goal, the development and utilization of the natural resources of Denmark, so they are all based upon one common foundation, science and its application. Therefore the various classes all commence with a course in general science, mathematics, physics, meteorology, chemistry, geology, botany, and zoology, though with a differentiation which from



THE ROYAL VETERINARY AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, DESIGNED BY M. G. BINDESBÖLL

the very beginning takes into account the special requirements of the various subjects. This preliminary course is obligatory for all students, irrespective of their previous education, and lasts, in the case of the majority of the students, for one year and a half. On the other hand, the full period of study varies greatly in the different groups, according to the extent and thoroughness of the course. Veterinarians and foresters study for five and a half years, cadastral surveyors for four and three quarter years, farmers two and two thirds years, and horticulturists two and a half years. In reality the period of study lasts much longer in the case of a great many students. It is a well known fact that it is exceedingly difficult to study according to any one fixed plan. The periods given for cadastral surveyors and foresters include ten months and two years respectively of practical work at the subject outside the College, while farming and horticultural students, who have the shortest period of theoretical education, are expected to acquire a practical training in their subjects sufficient to be recognized by the College, and lasting from two to three and two to four years respectively.

Besides these general courses of study, the College provides specialized continuation courses for students who have passed the final examinations at the termination of a general course. To these special courses students from other schools are admitted if they can give evidence of possessing the requisite knowledge and qualifications.

The College rejoices in the possession of most admirable collections, among which the library with about 70,000 volumes, the zoological museum, arranged by Professor Boas, Professor Westermann's collection of agricultural products, and Professor Böggild's collection

of dairy products, should be mentioned as specially pre-eminent. Further, we have a very extensive experimental laboratory for agriculture, and a large serum laboratory equipped in accordance with the very latest scientific principles, which two institutions more especially mark the connection between science and practical life.

The instruction and scientific experimental work are in the hands of a staff of forty professors, lecturers, and assistants, in conjunction with some fifty scientific collaborators. This staff includes a number of eminent scientists. Thus in the College laboratory for plant physiology, Professor W. Johannsen, who is now attached to the University, laid the foundation of and finished his work on heredity. B. Bang, a pioneer in the campaign against tuberculosis, and C. O. Jensen, who did fundamental work on infectious diseases and cancer, are well known all over the world.

At present the College is in a state of transition and extension. Buildings and improvements are being carried out everywhere. The soul of this comprehensive work is the energetic director of the college, Professor Ellinger. The college is now preparing to meet the increasing demands which will be made upon Denmark's principal source of income by the prevailing high economic tension and its consequences in future.

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## "The Plants Stand Silent Round Me"

*By* JOHANNES JÖRGENSEN

*Translated from the Danish by* ROBERT HILLYER

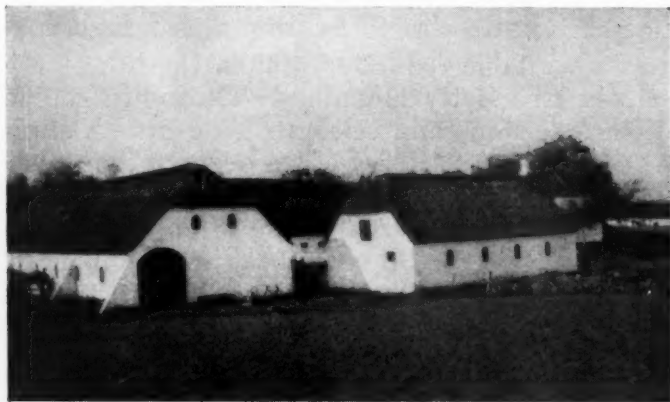
The plants stand silent round me,  
And the trees with light green leaves  
Where slanting sunlight scatters  
Its dust in yellow sheaves.

Far bells ring faintly over  
The basking summerlands,  
Vast and green and breathless  
Round me the forest stands.

Only a lonely throistle  
Trilling in yonder tree,  
In the air a smell of forests,  
In my heart, an ecstasy.



## Studying the Danish Cow



Chris Lauriths Christensen, Fellow of the Foundation for 1921-22, has sent us some pictures from the field of his study. The Danish farmer, though the most progressive in the world as regards his work, still builds his own house in the old style with the long, low stone walls and picturesque thatched roof.

The "Jutland White and Black" cattle are found almost on every farm in the peninsula. They are a native breed improved to yield both milk and fairly good beef. On the islands we find more of the "Red Danish Dairy Breed," which by careful selection has been improved until it now yields more butter and milk than the White and Black cattle.

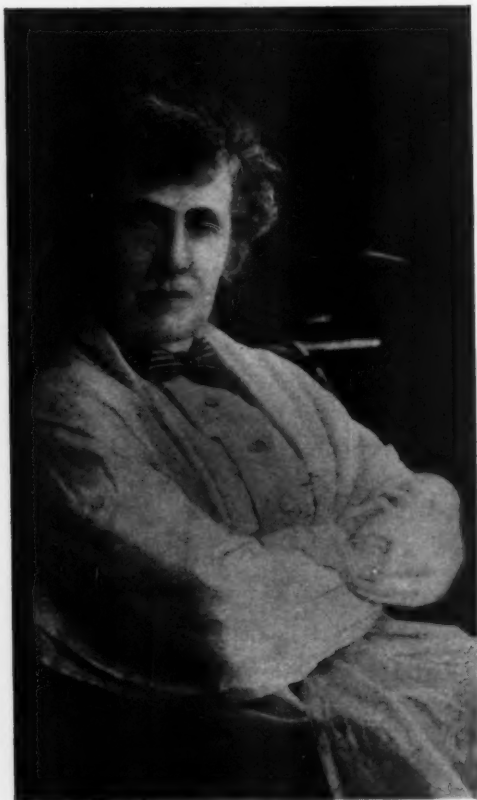


Agriculture in Denmark has adapted itself to the needs of the dairy industry. The farmer in the picture is taking up roots for winter forage. Twelve percent of the cultivated lands in Denmark are devoted to roots for feeding purposes, while 35 percent are sown with clover and grass, in addition to the natural meadow and field grass used for hay or for pasturing.

# Betty Hennings, the Great Danish Ibsen Actress

By ROBERT NEIENDAM

The year 1920 was a veritable red-letter year in the life of the great Danish Ibsen actress, Fru Betty Hennings. During its course she passed her seventieth mile-stone and celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of her debut at the Royal Theatre in Copenhagen. On that occasion, as so often before, the great ones of the nation united to do her honor. King Christian X and his family attended her gala performance at the theatre; in token of gratitude and esteem a circle of her admirers presented her with a house wherein to pass the remainder of her days; the leader of the Y. M. C. A. in Denmark, the Reverend Olfert Ricard, in his sermon in the Garnisonskirke on the first Sunday of the new year, spoke of Fru Henning's life as a pattern for all to follow. "Everyone knows," he said, "that this woman never allowed her chosen profession to interfere in any way with the duties and joys of her private home life." Just as Sara Bernhardt in France, in spite of age and its weaknesses, acted in an allegory in praise of victory, Fru Betty Hennings has played the title role in the national gala drama, *The Mother*, written by the lyrical poet, Helge Rode, to commemorate the restitution of North Slesvig to Denmark. Here, with touching skill, she portrays the sorrow felt in 1864 for the loss of the Danish provinces, and the joy felt now that, as the fruit of the victory of the Allied Powers, the most Danish part of North Slesvig has been returned to its mother country.



FRU BETTY HENNINGS, PHOTOGRAPHED IN 1920

Like so many other disciples of art, Fru Hennings was born in poverty. Her father was originally a tailor, later he kept a restaurant, and he ended his days as box-keeper at the Royal Theatre, just as his daughter's star was in the ascendent. Her earlier child-

hood was spent in the shadow of a tent kept by her parents at "Dyrehavsbakken," a popular amusement park near Copenhagen. Her maternal grandmother was one of the women employed to sweep out the Royal Theatre, where Betty's mother often helped her, and it was the affection these two women always cherished for all that was associated with dramatic art which drew the little girl with the German sounding name, Betty Schnell, toward the stage. When only seven and a half years old, she began to attend the ballet school, where her diligence and grace soon attracted the attention of August Bournonville, then *maître de ballet*. On February 11, 1859, now sixty-three years ago, she appeared for the first time on the stage in Ludvig Holberg's comedy, *The Masquerade*. After she had played various children's parts, Professor Höedt, the stage manager, became interested in her. He gave her lessons, learned to know her bright, ready mind, and came to believe in her dramatic powers. At the same time she was developing into a beautiful dancer, in whom August Bournonville saw a future prima donna. On November 21, 1866, when she had made her debut as Astrid in the national ballet, *Valdemar*, the now aged master wrote to a friend praising the happy inspiration which had drawn his attention to the young pupil, "who, in addition to her charming talent for graceful dancing, possessed rhythmical swing and had in her fair physiognomy that certain inexplicable something characteristic of Jenny Lind." It was a risky matter to give the leading part to a young girl in the beginning of her teens, whose dancing lacked force and boldness, but Bournonville silenced opposition in the belief that "it is the spirit rather than the body which gives scenic art life and charm." These words contained a fine characterization of the young dancer. She may not have possessed choreographic mastery, but she did combine a peculiar mixture of purity and grace with the power of expressing faith and enthusiasm. As Hilda in *A Folk-tale*—a tribute to nature in Denmark—and as the naval cadet, Poul, in *Far from Denmark*—a picture of the Danish seaman's glorious sojourn in foreign ports—she seemed half child, half adult. There was poetry in her slender form, leaving an impression in the observer's mind of virgin purity; her glance had the same expression as the French sculptor Paul Dubois has given to his Jeanne d'Arc. Young poets and writers fell in love with her eyes where both innocence and determination shone.

Theatrical children of fortune are rare occurrences in the annals of the stage, but Betty Schnell was one of these. Before she reached her twentieth birthday, two branches of art sought to claim her for their own. However, as her lungs were not strong, she was unable to endure the strain of dancing, and as her own desire led her ever toward the play, Bournonville was forced to renounce in favor of Professor Höedt. No other ballet part had interested her so much as that

of the young orphaned girl in *The Somnambulist*, just because of its mimic possibilities, and the way in which she played it indicated the direction her future life work was to take. Both her masters taught her infinite respect for art, faithfulness to duty, perfect mastery over conception and execution. However, Professor Höedt's instruction brought her into closer contact with actual life than did the romanticism of the ballet. Every word in her parts was painstakingly rehearsed, no syllable must be lost, the lines spoken to her fellow players, not to the audience.

On December 13, 1870, she made her public appearance as Agnes in Molière's comedy, *L'École de Femmes*, an innocent child, charming in her appealing simplicity. "The debut was a great success," relates the theatrical critic and politician, Edvard Brandes; "it revealed both the innate talents of Betty Schnell and did her master the greatest credit. The young artist astonished one with her diction, which was natural and full of feeling, and with her mosaic-like treatment of the lines. Each word lived its own individual life, and each scene was played in its own particular shade and tone." The entire press was unanimous in praising her rendering of the famous speech on a wife's marital duties, and experienced and widely traveled critics went so far as to say that in artistic skill she even excelled her contemporary, Mlle.



BETTY HENNINGS AS NORA IN "A DOLL'S HOUSE"

Reichenberg of the Théâtre Français, in the same part. By right of conquest in a single moment, all the young girl parts that were light and dreamy or roguish and jesting, but untouched by passionate love, became Betty Schnell's artistic possession. Her portrayal of Shylock's daughter, the young Jewess in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, showed, however, the limits of her powers. Her temperament was energetic, but not passionate; she was unable to express the fire of the senses. But all the child-like, would-be-wise young girls who treated their suitors in a sisterly or motherly fashion, all those blonde souls who divide their movements between tears and smiles, she made into flesh and blood. From being a master in the portrayal of innocence and that dawn in a woman's soul when love is born, Betty Schnell developed the power

of depicting in her own energetic, soulful likeness the modern woman of that time as seen in Henrik Ibsen's child-wife Nora in *A Doll's House*. Two years before this event she had married Henrik Hennings, and had herself become a mother.

Fru Betty Hennings has impersonated eight of Ibsen's women characters, and her name will always be connected with the history of his plays. Other Northern and European actresses have acted the parts later with great success, but in three of them, as Nora in *A Doll's House*, as Hedvig in *The Wild Duck*, and as Fru Alving in *Ghosts*, she is unapproachable.

The first Ibsen rôle undertaken by her was, curiously enough, the poet's earliest prototype of Nora, Selma in *The League of Youth*, 1876. In spite of the smallness of the part—it consists, in fact, of but one single outburst—she portrayed a very emancipated personality. This figure became indeed Fru Hennings's own prototype for the Nora which she created three years later, 1879. This character marked a reaction in Northern literature against a former ideal. In it we find the poet enlarging his field of personal freedom to include woman. She, too, should be an independent being, no longer the plaything of man, but his wife, standing on an equal footing with himself. In other words, Nora epitomized the entire programme of the future. What joy for an artist to be the first to embody a figure which was soon to be known all over the world! She concentrated all her best energies on this part. Nature had endowed Fru Hennings with Nora's slight physique, and soon behind the foot-lights all the traits of her character were made visible; the spoiled child, "my little song-bird," as her husband calls her, the mother, and the emancipated wife, fighting for her honor. She changes the tempo in the dialogue constantly; the lines come by fits and starts and vibrating, but in the scene in which she becomes a judge of herself and her husband, she speaks quietly and with very deep feeling. For Fru Hennings this part was the prologue to a large repertoire of questioning women, and the nervous fever of life that character-



BETTY HENNINGS AS HEDVIG IN "THE WILD DUCK"

ized her play as Nora could be found in her impersonation of them all.

A few years later, in 1885, she made a living figure of little Hedvig with the weak eyes in *A Wild Duck*. On the German stage this part is usually made "sweet," almost *ad nauseam*. Fru Hennings's interpretation was a complete masterpiece of mental and physical characterization. In the words of this precocious child she expressed her own deepest feelings, her richest experience. Hedvig's purity of heart, her perfect innocence amid all the depravity surrounding her, and her almost pathetic helplessness cut one to the quick. The means used by Fru Hennings to gain her ends were very simple, but genuine and therefore effective. These two so different figures, Nora, the spoiled daughter of the middle classes whom a painful experience develops into a mature woman, and the little innocent child who in her eagerness to bring joy to her home sacrifices herself, brought Fru Hennings fame and glory throughout. When as a guest she played on the Swedish, Norwegian, and Finnish boards, she was received and honored as the greatest actress of the day. In 1891 the energy of her playing and her clear enunciation as Fru Tesman in *Hedda Gabler* duped many, but she failed to give the true keynote of this part. The demoniacal and mysterious elements so characteristic of Mme. Duse's interpretation were lacking. Here the Italian actress surpassed the Northern. In 1893 Fru Hennings flew like a bird into the



BETTY HENNINGS AS FRU ALVING IN  
"GHOSTS"

study of *The Master Builder*, but her Hilde Wangel conquered the master builder more by virtue of her dare-devil cleverness than by the flaming egoism of youth which was the dominating motive in Fru Johanne Dybwad's never-to-be-forgotten interpretation of that part on the stage of the National Theatre in Christiania. Two years later, 1895, Fru Hennings played Asta Allmers in *Little Eyolf*. In this part she concentrated all her efforts in a single scene, the close of Act II, in which Asta confesses to Allmers that she is not his sister and gives him pond-lilies. In 1899, Ellida Wangel in *The Lady from the Sea* was added to her other Ibsen parts. This figure is like a bird from the cliffs, lost in an inlet and drooping with desire for the sea. Fru Hennings's expression as she played that rôle reminded one of the look in the eyes of a wounded seal, but the deepest passion

behind the words were lacking. In 1903 came her last Ibsen part, Fru Alving in *Ghosts*. In it she reached the culmination of her powers. Her voice expressed the sufferings of the soul, and her audience listened, breathless and moved, to the words of that unhappy mother. In her portrayal the many sides of the character found expression, the aristocratic lady of the very best society, the gentle mother, and the horror-stricken woman. The interplay between Fru Hennings and Peter Jerndorff as Pastor Manders, attained with fine, clear, and simple means, was the highest scenic representation of real human beings.

Had her language been that of one of the great powers, Nora, little Hedvig, and Fru Alving would have brought Fru Hennings world-wide renown. This was demonstrated when she played these parts in her own tongue in Berlin, 1901 and 1903, and in Prague in 1904. Though the audience could not understand her words, they were impressed by the beautiful human character behind her art, and by the speaking expression of her eyes. The conquest was the greater in that she could not capture these foreign audiences by passionate violence, but must content herself with winning their admiration by her nervous acting, her intelligence, her imagination, and her electrifying energy.

Slim and buoyant, erect in carriage and with the lightest step imaginable, quick to seize the new, lively and fresh in conversation, but with eyes that are dimmed, Fru Hennings, the greatest Ibsen actress of the North, has passed the allotted span of life. Other actresses have since played Ibsen's women and won a name, particularly Norway's Fru Dybwad, but Fru Hennings was the first, the contemporary of the master, and received the world-known characters fresh from the workroom. He was conscious of a great debt of gratitude to her, but her debt to him is no less.



# The Speaking Film

*By* YNGVE HEDVALL

One day, during the early spring of the past year, a number of scientists, technicians, actors, screen men, and newspaper men were invited to a little exhibition in a house at Lidingön, outside of Stockholm, where a young Swedish engineer and inventor, Sven Berglund, wished to demonstrate the result of ten years of work on "the speaking film." In general, they were rather sceptical on the journey out. Who did not remember the not very profitable experiments which had previously been made with the Edison "kinetophone," a combination of the film and the gramophone, which never gave the illusion of simultaneousness between speech and picture, but gave the voice an impersonal ring and produced a number of by-sounds?

When the guests departed from the demonstration, one and all were enthusiasts for the new invention and prophesied a brilliant future for it, first, perhaps, in its scientific aspect. Two of Sweden's most noted actors had been heard reading various poems, and not only were their personal voices and accents to be recognized, but one could even, by the lips and expression, completely establish the synchronism between speech and play on the screen. Investigators present of the rank of Professors Arrhenius and Montelius presented their congratulations to the inventor, desiring at the same time equally to congratulate science, which, they believed, would some day find an invaluable aid in the invention.

How, then, did the discoverer succeed in reaching such a result?

It is due, in the first place, to the fact that Mr. Berglund followed quite a different course from that of his predecessors in this field. Instead of trying to combine a gramophone and a film camera, as Edison and his followers had, Mr. Berglund attempted to photograph the sound and the picture at the same time. In the reproduction, sound film and picture film are mounted upon the same shaft and are fed out together, and by this means absolute simultaneousness between the language of speech and that of gesture is obtained.

This seems perhaps like witchcraft to him who is not technically initiated, and it is little less. The sound is photographed in such a manner that the sound waves are converted, in the same way as in the telephone, into vibrations, which are afterwards recorded on the film as sound-curves. In the reproduction of the sound, a ray of light is thrown upon the film, which runs back of a fissure, by which means the ray comes into the same vibrations as the sound originally had. These vibrations are thrown upon a sensitive electrical cell, which has been placed in the circle of a stream of loud telephone-like apparatus, and thereby produce in the electrical stream similar vibrations which, magnified one or two thousand times, reproduce the original sound.

Up to the present time the invention has shown such great sensitiveness that a great many undesired sounds, such as the whistle of the wind, the barking of distant dogs, the blows of a hammer from some neighboring workshop, have been caught, but one can of course try to isolate the sounds one wants taken up, and this sensitiveness is in itself a great advantage. The apparatus has been able to catch up and record upon the film sounds of heart and lung which cannot be perceived by the stethoscope, and this in conjunction with the absolute synchronism between sound and motion, gives it great scientific possibilities. Of course, it can also be used for purposes of amusement, although it is not likely that it will ever be any great rival of the film, since it cannot in the same degree as the latter become international. However that may be, this forward step by a Swedish engineer has been greeted with joy, and a company has already been formed for the exploitation of the invention.

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## The Norse Immigration Centennial

*By H. B. KILDAHL*

Mention has been made in the Norwegian-American press of a centennial celebration to be held in 1925 to commemorate the advent of the Norsemen to this country. Preparations are being made by certain "bygdelags" to commemorate the event, but it appears that these plans are confined to local celebrations among the Norse groups of the American people. It seems to me, however, that an event so significant to our country should be made to assume a greater scope than is apparently being planned.

We all know that Cleng Peerson came to America in 1821, and that Norse immigration began in earnest in 1825. We also know something about the significance of this immigration both to the immigrants and to our country. We have heard so much about our indebtedness to our country, but little has been said about our country's indebtedness to us. We know these things and we can speak and write about them in the Norwegian-American press and pat each other on the shoulder, but nothing more comes of it.

Apparently the average American knows very little or has a very erroneous information about this important chapter of his country's history, and therefore a celebration such as the one under discussion should be planned on a large scale by which the full significance of the advent of the Norsemen would be brought home to the knowledge of the American people who are not of Norse extraction.

In the first place, a large committee consisting of men and women

of national prominence should be organized to plan and manage the celebration. This committee should consist not only of Norwegian-Americans but of other men and women of national prominence who are interested in the Norse people, their history, traditions, and attainments, and who appreciate what the Norse people have been and are to our nation.

The best Norwegian literature should be translated into good popular English and the leading publishing houses in America should be interested in issuing centennial editions of these books, which should be featured in the book stores of the land in 1925. The best Norwegian music should be published in special centennial issues and featured in music stores, while large concerts featuring Norwegian music should be arranged in all music centers of our country. The standard magazine publishers should be interested in the event, and good magazine articles on different phases of the subject ought to be written and published in the magazines of the country during the centennial year. Comprehensive and instructive historical pageants setting forth the coming of the Norsemen to America should be written and enacted by students at our universities, colleges, and high schools, if possible all over the land, as a matter of historical instruction. Possibly our government could be so impressed with the significance of the event that a special postage stamp with a picture of the ship *Restaurationen* could be issued for that year.

This would require a great deal of time and talent as well as some money. Time is short for such an undertaking, and if the above suggestion is to be realized, it is necessary to begin at once. It appears to me that 1925 is the psychological moment to call the attention of the American nation to the significance of the landing of the Norsemen in 1825 and the years succeeding. It will also give an opportunity to revive the knowledge of and interest in the discovery of America by Leif Ericsson. If we allow 1925 to pass without making some heroic efforts to spread this knowledge, it may be that we shall never have another opportunity.

The purpose of this writing is to invite a general discussion of the subject, which may lead to the nomination of members of a committee, if it is deemed advisable to have such a committee.

## Current Events

### U. S. A.

¶ With the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments still holding the attention of the country during the past month, the failure of France to agree to the Hughes proposal respecting the number of submarines to be allotted the French republic struck the one discordant note and brought the criticism against France that she evinced a no less militant spirit to-day than did the late enemy before defeat brought Germany low. ¶ The four-power agreement regarding the Pacific territory may be looked on as a step in the direction of permanent peace, considering that it spells an end to the British-Japanese entente and leads to the solution of the Far East problem. As for the Capital-Ship agreement of the powers and a Naval Holiday with respect to further battleship construction, here also the Harding administration is believed to have pointed the way to lasting peace. ¶ That former President Wilson has by no means been forgotten since his retirement from office, in spite of his silence with regard to the political issues of the day, was made evident on the occasion of his sixty-fifth birthday anniversary, when thousands of telegrams and letters reached him, expressive of the high esteem in which he was held. The silence of Mr. Wilson touching the Harding administration, however, is not to be construed as lack of interest in political events and the followers of the former President in Congress are likely to reveal that fact before long. ¶ The release of Eugene Debs at the instance of President Harding's commutation of his sentence brought both commendation and criticism to bear on the Chief Magistrate for setting at liberty the Socialist leader who immediately on being set free came to Washington to see President Harding and Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty. While the conversations have not been made public it is said on good authority that there was a frank exchange of ideas. Mr. Debs later is reported as saying that he has not changed his views with respect to his unaltered opposition to war under all and every circumstance. ¶ The passing of Henry Watterson marks the disappearance from the journalistic stage of America of one of its most picturesque figures and the last of that famous group which included Dana and the elder Bennett. Colonel Watterson was possessed of a style at once pungent, vivid, and superlatively personal. At the head of the *Louisville Courier-Journal* he made of that publication much more than a local medium for disseminating political ideas. ¶ Appropriation by Congress of \$20,000,000 to be spent in this country for Russian famine relief through the purchase of foodstuffs has been the means of bringing trade relations between the United States and Russia so much closer that apparently it cannot be so very long before recognition of the Soviet regime will follow.

## Denmark

¶ John Dyneley Prince, newly-appointed American minister to Denmark, and Mrs. Prince were received in audience by the king and queen soon after their arrival in the latter part of November, and immediately afterwards met the interviewers from the various newspapers in the city. For a number of years past the men who have held the office of American minister to Denmark during shifting administrations have stood in a particularly friendly relation, not only with official Denmark, but with the general public in so far as they came in contact with it. The Danes have felt in them a genuine interest in everything pertaining to Denmark, the people with their past and present, the natural environments, and the intellectual and material culture of the country. Much is therefore expected from Mr. Prince, but the general impression after the first meeting with him was that he would maintain the high standard and the pleasant relationship that have characterized the American legation in former days. The fact that Mr. Prince was able to address the interviewers in fluent Danish—although his Swedish accent was remarked upon—naturally predisposed everybody in his favor. ¶ Trouble has arisen between Norway and Denmark, though it can most likely be adjusted without great difficulty. When the United States bought the Danish West Indies, one condition of the purchase was that Denmark was to have in the future undisputed sovereignty over the whole of Greenland. Against this provision the Norwegian government has now entered an emphatic protest. It is claimed that Norwegians have from time immemorial carried on whaling and fishing along the east coast of Greenland and have hunted musk-oxen, bears, and other game on land. This privilege they regard as a legal right which they are not minded to give up. ¶ While we are on the subject of Greenland, it may be mentioned that word has been received from Knud Rasmussen's fifth Thule Expedition which is exploring arctic North America. The expedition had arrived at the place where it was to spend the winter, an island which had been named Danskeöen. ¶ The debate on the budget in the Folkething this year lasted six weeks, with a short respite about November 1, and ended with the longest session in the constitutional history of Denmark. The house convened at 12 Friday noon, November 18, and sat until twelve minutes after 8 on the following morning, that is, a period of twenty hours and twelve minutes. The discussion concerned itself with comparing the extent to which the military had been used to support the police in popular disturbances during the incumbencies of the present Liberal ministry and the former Radical ministry, respectively. Minister of Justice Rytter maintained that it had been used thirty-three times during the seven years when the Radicals were in power and only twice during the term of the present ministry.

## Norway

¶ The customs war with Spain and Portugal is still the most absorbing question in Norwegian politics. A "truce" of four months was concluded on December 2, a temporary treaty being then signed by the foreign minister of Spain and the Norwegian plenipotentiary at Madrid. In this treaty, which will last only until March 31, 1922, the two parties agree to treat each other as most favored nations, with the exception, however, that Spain is entitled to increase its minimum duties by 25 percent for Norwegian goods. Norway further undertakes to import during the four months from December to March 150,000 litres Spanish wine or liquor containing more than 14 percent alcohol. This temporary agreement has had a rather cold reception in Norway, particularly in prohibitionist circles. Prominent prohibitionist leaders like former Minister of Justice Johan Castberg, and Dr. Johan Scharfenberg maintain that the agreement is incompatible with the prohibition policy endorsed by the referendum of 1919, and they are advising the Storting not to accept the treaty. ¶ On December 10 the Nobel Peace Prize for 1921 was awarded by the Norwegian Nobel Committee to Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish premier, and Dr. Chr. L. Lange, the well known Norwegian pacifist, Secretary of the Inter-parliamentary Union. They receive about 60,000 Swedish kronor each. The decision of the Nobel Committee has met with general approval in Norway, where nobody has forgotten Mr. Branting's splendid work for a peaceable solution of the Norwegian-Swedish conflict in 1905. ¶ The trade agreement between Norway and Russia has already had some good results. The Soviet Government has released the three Norwegian sealing vessels which were seized in the White Sea last spring on the allegation that they were fishing in Russian territorial waters. The first Soviet ship visited Christiania in the beginning of December and returned to Archangel with a cargo valued at two and one-half million Norwegian kroner. ¶ Should Jesuits be allowed to enter Norway? This question may seem strange to Americans, but in Norway it is still vital. The Constitution contains an article forbidding Jesuits to live in the country. It is not, however, easy to enforce a law of this kind in the twentieth century, and when a Jesuit theologian some months ago visited Christiania and made a public lecture at the Students' Union, the police took no measures against him. The Department of Justice has now asked the church authorities if they have any objections to the "Jesuit-paragraph" being abolished altogether. The Church Department has replied that it has no objection. The same attitude is taken by the theological faculty of the University of Christiania, while the private theological faculty "Menighetsfakultetet" is of the opinion that the article should be retained.

## Sweden

¶ The auditors appointed by the Riksdag to examine into the administration of the various departments and bureaus of the State have now completed their work and presented their report. Usually this report does not attract much attention, but this year it has made a tremendous stir by its revelations of abuses. It was found that public funds had been squandered in many ways, notably by committees which had been especially wasteful in their ordering of printed matter. Criticism was directed especially at the office of the State accountant, an office created for the express purpose of promoting economy in administration, and its head, Director Tenow, has been forced to ask for a leave of absence. In fact, newspapers have demanded his resignation. Among the abuses uncovered is that of public employees handing in expense accounts for longer journeys than they have actually taken, and in some departments there has been lack of control of the work of the staff. ¶ On the whole, the report of the auditors has revealed a deplorable moral laxity which crept in during the general demoralization at the time of the war. On the other hand, the manner in which it has been received indicates that the Swedes are determined to cleanse their country of all political and departmental rottenness. ¶ Dr. Bitter, Roman Catholic bishop of Sweden, has made a formal protest to the educational department against certain passages in Swedish school-books which he says are misleading and tend to give the children a false conception of the Catholic church. He demands that they be either stricken out or revised. This protest is connected in the public mind with the propaganda for the advancement of Catholicism which has been noticeable lately. The department of education has taken the stand that the passages in question, which deal with the conditions encountered by Luther at the time of the Reformation, are in accordance with truth, and in this they are supported by historical and pedagogical authorities in Sweden. ¶ The commission appointed by the State to deal with the problem of unemployment reports that during the late autumn the number of persons out of work rose to 105,000, of whom only 22,700 received cash subsidies. ¶ The famous open air museum Skansen in Stockholm has just received a magnificent donation from Countess von Hallwyl, who has bought and presented to the museum the studio of the recently deceased artist Julius Kronberg with all its furnishings, finished and unfinished paintings, and works of art by other artists besides the late owner. The museum has formerly acquired similar mementos of Victor Rydberg, August Strindberg, and of its own founder, Arthur Hazelius. ¶ To the list of great Swedes who have died recently must be added the name of the singer Kristina Nilsson, Countess de Casa Miranda, born in a small crofter's hut in Småland 78 years ago.

## Books

FAIRY TALES AND STORIES BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN. Prefaced by Francis Hackett. Edited by Signe Toksvig. Illustrated by Eric Pape. The Macmillan Company, New York. 1921.



"To know Hans Christian Andersen," writes Mr. Hackett in a preface which is the first fairy tale of the book and yet is a true story and has in it the real creak of Hans Christian's boots,—"to know Hans Christian Andersen you must read 'The Ugly Duckling'." And who did not know the Ugly Duckling almost before he could waddle? That may have been many years ago, and yet it can not be so long ago that we have forgotten her Grace the Spanish duck, who was a duchess in the barnyard, and the hen and the cat who thought laying of eggs and purring the only sensible accomplishments, and the duckling who was truly a swan. We knew the Ugly Duckling and Hans Christian Andersen even before we knew there was a Denmark. To open this little book of Miss Toksvig's is to turn back to the first chapters of our autobiographies. Not an episode has changed. There is the same old Tinderbox! You come to the end of the page that tells of the dog that sits guard in the first room—"his eyes," and before you turn the page you remember with a tickle of delight that the next words must be "were as big as saucers."

Some worker in the vineyard of scholarship has no doubt earned the penny which is his day's hire by tracing out and prodding up the roots of these delicate stories, and I know he must have discovered that the episode of the detected parish clerk in Little Claus and Big Claus is a twelfth century fabliau out of France. But who would have thought that a fabliau could become so innocent a thing? It has suddenly become as clean as an Odense kitchen without losing a particle of the joke.

Miss Toksvig's version of the tales is incomparably better than any other I have read. They are told as children would have them told, skillfully. It is almost as though Hans Christian were telling them himself, and his own silhouettes, as he cut them out of paper

for a child's scrap book, are there to illustrate them. But I found one cause for regret. When I first knew Little Claus he measured strange foreign coins in his tarred basket, but now only "dimes" stick fast to the tar. Perhaps we must charge the shrinkage to that new mystery of the bankers' guild, foreign exchange. J. C.

GOD AND WOMAN (DYRENDAL). By Johan Bojer. Translated from the Norwegian by A. R. Shelander. New York: Moffat, Yard and Company. 1921.

*Dyrendal*, for after all the book should be called *Dyrendal* and nothing else, was my first Bojer book, and the publishers' proud announcement of its predecessors did not disturb me. A new novel, like a younger son, must stand alone and not look to its older brothers for support. *Dyrendal* can! Its English twin, though its speech may have less of the barnyard in it, can also stand alone. When I had finished the book, I sat thinking about it just as Knut, herd-boy of Dyrendal, prime minister of that little principality of a farm, had pondered over a Björnson story of peasant life; and I took his thoughts for my own—

"The strange thing about this book was that it dealt with plain people and everyday life, and yet it seemed greater and more beautiful than many things which were written about kings and emperors in the history of the world."

And this was the story. Martha, drudge of a farm-yard and, in the estimate of her brothers, something cheaper than a servant, defied them for one free day at a fair, defied them again to champion and even to marry a boisterous, low trader of horses. Together they worked a scrawny farm of rock and bog, while she dreamed of children that were denied to her, and he longed for the old fun of staking everything on one fine gamble. At last he placed his stake and won Dyrendal, the district's largest farm with its stately house and garden, its strip of timber, and its six tenants who learned to touch their caps to the new master, slowly groomed for his place of dignity by the firm hand of the new mistress. But even so, there was no heir to Dyrendal. And the woman looked into the future and grew cold, and tried to even her score against the Giver of Gifts by a petty sin, thieving of small silver and cordwood. This was the mistress of Dyrendal! They

adopted her sister's son and gave him all of Dyrendal on his wedding day, to be banished by him from the great house and driven, finally, into the winter night, the hope of sons forgotten, Dyrendal lost, vengeance futile, and age upon them.

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scholars of the three countries of the North. "It is my belief," said an American diplomat in discussing the tour, "that no factor in international peace counts for more than the understanding and sympathy enjoyed mutually by the peoples of two nations, and that no factor creating such sympathy and understanding counts for more than the exchange of visits by those young men and women who are still in their educational period and who are charged with the stewardship of the future."

This is really a co-operative venture, and the low bill of expenses for the individual members of the group is made possible by the participation of a large number of students and instructors. The Director of the tour reserves the right to return advance deposits and to decline applications when the number of enrollments has reached the limit assigned.

#### IN PROFESSOR KROGH'S LABORATORY

Our self-reliant Fellow in physiology, Miss Emily Beatrice Carrier of the University of California, is both subject and research



MISS CARRIER

expert in the experiments which she is now conducting under the direction of Professor August Krogh in Copenhagen. She is at both ends of her microscope. Two paragraphs quoted from her recent report to the Foundation show a splendid correlation of science and culture:

"I am at present working on the smallest blood-vessels and the capillary circulation in man. It has been possible to study these physiologically in the living human subject only since 1912, when it was accidentally found that by placing a drop of oil on the skin and illuminating with a strong light the capillary vessels and often the arterioles and venules also, could be observed directly with the microscope under a magnification of 100 times or more. These first two months have been occupied with reviewing the work that has been done on the subject, and in examining a number of students at the Rigshospital in an endeavor to find suitable subjects. None have proved to give as clear a picture of the capillaries as my own fingers at the base of the nails however, and at present I am

working in Professor Krogh's laboratory arranging a suitable light, and preparing for a series of experiments.

"America is such a new country, throbbing with youthful exultation over the harnessing of her apparently limitless resources to the chariots of industry and modern mechanical efficiency, that to come here to a country where the present lives and breathes in the traditions, customs, and civilization built up by the past, is at first like entering another world. . . . If culture may be defined as the true appraisement of humanity's capacities and attainments, this year is indeed offering opportunity for culture such as no other experience could surpass."

Miss Carrier is one of the twenty American students awarded stipends for study in the Scandinavian countries as Exchange Fellows of the Foundation for 1921-1922.

#### "PROGRESSIVE SWEDEN"

Christina Staël von Holstein lectured very successfully before the Institute of Arts and Sciences at Columbia University, December 19, on "Progressive Sweden," with slides from the collection of the Information Bureau of the Foundation. Miss Staël von Holstein, as Swedish Exchange Fellow for 1921-22, studied Economic History and Pedagogy at Teachers' College, Columbia University. She is this year continuing her work with a small scholarship from the Zorn legacy.

#### A DEFENSE OF AMERICAN SCHOOLS

In Dr. Martin L. Reymert, Poulson Fellow for 1916-17 and Honorary Fellow of the Foundation for 1918-19, American schools and universities have a warm defender against the criticism that occasionally appears in Norwegian periodicals. The revelations of undesirable conditions in our schools that preceded the agitation for the Smith-Towner Bill were misunderstood abroad as if these conditions were typical of our entire country at all times. Dr. Reymert calls the attention of the Norwegian public to the fact that even though "one-fourth of the population could not read English or write a respectable letter," this element was composed chiefly of negroes and immigrants. The latter, of whom we had received 15,000,000 in the last twenty years, were very often not illiterates in their own language, or if they were, it must be laid to the door of old Europe, not of America. He points out also that the shortage of teachers

from which we suffered during the war and after was a temporary condition which prevailed in greater or smaller measure all over the world, and that energetic measures are being taken to relieve it.

Dr. Reymert is not only always ready to break a lance for what he admires in the American spirit, its bigness, its generosity, and its eagerness to grapple with all problems that arise, but he has done expert research work in a report to the Norwegian government dealing with American schools and universities, particularly in the relative amount of work represented by their curriculums and degrees as compared with those of Norway.

#### THE VASA ORDER FOR DR. STORK

King Gustaf of Sweden has conferred upon Dr. Charles Wharton Stork the Order of Vasa of the first class. Dr. Stork is an enthusiast on Swedish literature. As William Archer taught himself to read Norwegian because of the fascination Ibsen exercised over him, Dr. Stork has taught himself to read Swedish, and lately has devoted a large portion of his time to making Swedish literature known in this country through his translations, critical articles, and lectures. He has in a high degree the poetic gift which is necessary to translate poetry successfully.

#### DR. MELLBYE IN NORWAY

Dr. C. A. Mellbye, head of the history department at St. Olaf College, Northfield, has been lecturing during the autumn semester at the University of Christiania. Dr. Mellbye is one of the fifteen university men sent by the Institute of International Education to lecture at European institutions of learning. This is the first time the Institute of International Education has sent a representative to any of the Northern countries, and that it was done in this case is largely due to the recommendation of the American-Scandinavian Foundation. Dr. Mellbye's broad and lucid comments on the upbuilding of the American commonwealth, more especially in the West, have been widely quoted in Norwegian newspapers.

#### HOLBERG HAS A BIRTHDAY

Holberg is of perennial interest on the Danish stage. His last birthday—December 3—was the occasion of a new presentation of

*Erasmus Montanus* at the Royal Theatre with the popular actor, Johannes Poulsen, in the title role. Members of the three interrelated societies Norden, meeting in Copenhagen at that time, were guests at the performance.

#### A SANDZÉN EXHIBITION

In Birger Sandzén the solid artistic training of Sweden and the bigness and grandeur of American nature in the West have produced an artist who is fast winning a national renown. His pictures when shown in exhibitions in Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, and other cities have always arrested attention by their boldness and luminous clarity. This year they will be seen, for the first time in the East, in a one-man exhibition, opening January 30, in the Babcock Galleries at 49th Street, near Fifth Avenue, and to be given under the auspices of the New York Chapter of Associates of the American-Scandinavian Foundation. The collection, which will consist of fifteen or twenty oil paintings and about a dozen lithographs, will make a circuit of the cities where Chapters of the Foundation are located. The catalogue has been written by Dr. Christian Brinton, who is a warm admirer of Sandzén's work.



A CHARACTERISTIC PAINTING BY SANDZÉN

## Forty Traveling Scholarships One Thousand Dollars or More

**T**HE American-Scandinavian Foundation announces for the academic year 1922-23 an exchange of forty traveling fellowships for graduate study each bearing a stipend of at least \$1,000, in some cases more, between the United States and the Scandinavian countries; ten each way between Sweden and the United States, five each way with Denmark, and five each way with Norway, out of funds pledged by twenty citizens of those countries and twenty Americans. The expense of maintaining a bureau in New York for information, correspondence, forwarding, and introductions, together with three of the Fellowships, will be borne by the Niels Poulson Fund. The selection on the American side will be made by a jury of university professors and others appointed by the American-Scandinavian Foundation, with William Hovgaard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as Chairman.

(Fellowships in Sweden, Norway, or Denmark for study in the United States are awarded by Sverige Amerika Stiftelsen, Malmstorgsgatan 5, Stockholm; Norge-Amerika Fondet, Lille Strandgate 1, Christiania; Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, Vestre Boulevard 18, Copenhagen, and the American-Scandinavian Foundations Danske Komite, Frederiksholm Kanal 21, Copenhagen.)

### SWEDEN

Eight of the ten Fellowships for study in Sweden will be awarded to men or women having definite plans for graduate study in any of the following subjects:

Chemistry	Forestry
Physics	Mining and Metallurgy
Agricultural Sciences	Hydro-Electricity
Administration or Social Sciences	Language and Literature
Other Humanistic subjects	

Two Fellowships in the Humanities will be of \$1200 each.

### DENMARK

The five Fellowships for study in Denmark will be awarded to men or women having definite plans for graduate study in any of the following subjects:

Industrial Organization	Chemistry
Co-operative Agriculture	Folk High Schools
Agricultural Sciences	Language and Literature
Bacteriology	Other Humanistic subjects

One Fellowship may be awarded for social-industrial study at the newly established International Peoples College.

### NORWAY

The five Fellowships for study in Norway will be awarded to men or women having definite plans for graduate study in any of the following subjects:

Weather Forecasting (at Bergen Geo-Physical Institute)	Forestry
Oceanography	Agricultural Sciences
Hydro-electricity	Chemistry
	Physics
	Languages and Literature
Other Humanistic subjects	

Application papers for study in Sweden, Denmark, or Norway are accepted only from persons of American birth and must be filed at the office of the Foundation in New York before March 15. Papers will be mailed on request to James Creese, Director of Students.

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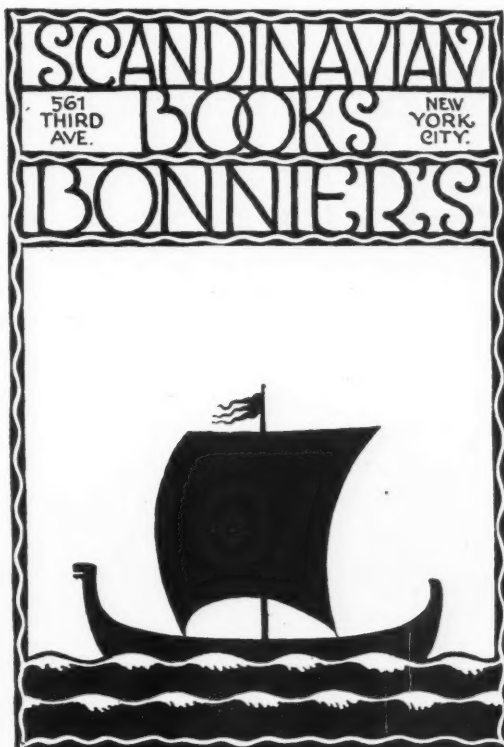
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## TRADE NOTES

### ECONOMIC CONFERENCE AS BUSINESS BUILDER

Leading industrial and commercial concerns hope that the suggestion for an economic conference to follow the arms conference at Washington will be acted on favorably soon, since it is expected that such a gathering would point the way for stabilization of conditions. President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, is especially anxious that such an economic conference take place in this country with the view of equalizing conditions here and abroad.

### PHILADELPHIA TO HAVE FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION

The Ninth National Foreign Trade Convention will be held in Philadelphia, May 10-12, according to an announcement by O. K. Davis, Secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council. The choice of Philadelphia is in accord with the policy of the Council to hold conventions in different parts of the United States. Cleveland was the last meeting place.

### NORWAY TO EXHIBIT AT BRAZIL WORLD'S FAIR

Two committees have been organized in Norway for the purpose of making representative displays at the World's Fair to be held in Rio de Janeiro next year. The export interests will be particularly active in the matter. There already is a good market for Norwegian canned products in Brazil.

### AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADERS APPROVE WORLD BANK

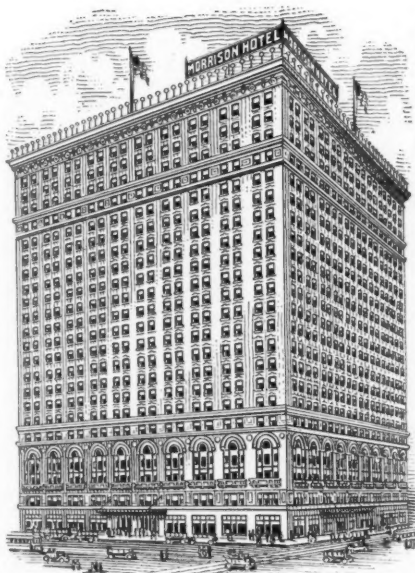
The American Exporters and Importers' Association is in favor of a great Federal Reserve Bank for foreign trade, and a bill has been drawn up by the counsel of the association for the purpose of having Congress and the Administration take immediate steps for the inauguration of such an institution. It is believed that such a bank would do more than any other agency toward putting a stop to speculation in foreign exchange.

### SPITZBERGEN COAL COMPANY REPORT

The report of the Great Norwegian Spitzbergen Coal Company shows a deficit of 353,042 kroner for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921. The company's production was 8,059 tons and the total shipments amounted to 9,106 tons. The reason that the production was not larger was partly due to the fact that much time and labor was expended in exploitation and development of existing mines. The strike in Norway also had the effect of hampering the output. The entire production went to Northern Norway, for use of steamship companies and whale fisheries, concerns subsidized by the government. A contract has been closed with the government for the output for the next three years.

### HONORS FOR CONSUL OVE LUNN

As a testimony of the esteem in which Consul Ove Lunn is held by the business community of San Francisco he was tendered a dinner by leading Danish-Americans in that city on the occasion of his appointment as Danish Consul-General for Australia. Since his arrival in the Pacific coast city Consul Lunn has been instrumental in greatly increasing trade between Denmark and the west coast of America and it is believed that he will be equally successful in the new post.



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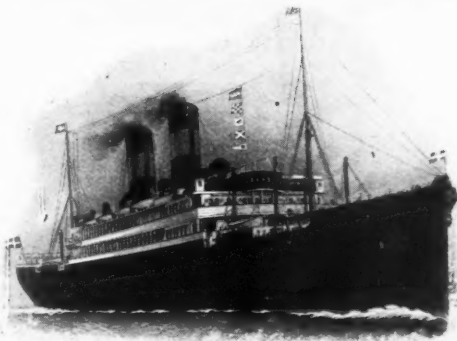
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## SHIPPING NOTES

### S. S. DROTTHINGHOLM TO BE OIL BURNER

In order to convert the Swedish-American Line steamer *Drotthingholm* from a coal to an oil burner, sailings will be temporarily suspended, to be resumed next April. The sister-ship *Stockholm* is already so equipped and demonstrates the many advantages of oil over coal, both in the matter of cost and comfort. The *Stockholm* will continue to make regular tours between New York and Göteborg.

### BOOKLET DESCRIBES MEDITERRANEAN TOURS

The Bergenske Steamship Company has just published a prospectus of contemplated cruises to the Mediterranean by the *S. S. Meteor*. The first is scheduled for February 3, from Marseilles, and is to include the Riviera, Italy, Egypt, Palestine and Greece. The second and third cruises will take in the Gallipoli Coast and Constantinople, while the fourth is to North Africa, Portugal, and Spain, ending in London. The ship is under Norwegian management and is at present making regular sailings between Marseilles and Alexandria.

### SHIP BOARD DEFICIT \$82,419,000 FOR YEAR

The annual report of the United States Shipping Board shows receipts of \$608,135,420 and disbursements of \$690,554,426, leaving a deficit of \$82,419,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. Chairman Lasker calls attention to the fact that the board as now organized had been in office but a little over two weeks of the total period covered by the report.

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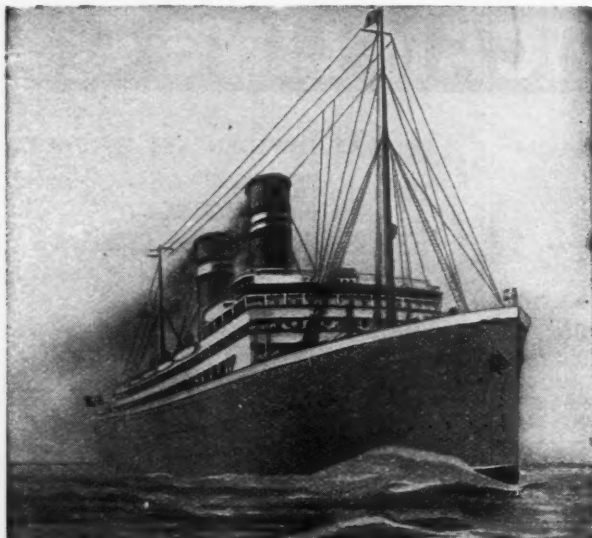
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### CHRISTIANIA NORWAY'S FIRST FREE PORT

The Royal Commission organized two years ago for the purpose of considering a Free Port for Norway has made its report. The Commission recommends that the Free Port be located in the Sound between Lindöen and Nakholmen. Consideration was also given to free ports at Christianssand, Stavanger, Bergen, and Trondhjem, but Christiania was thought to have the superior advantages. The cost of the enterprise is placed at 31,000,000 kroner.

### A/S NORSK RUTEFART ORGANIZED BY STRAY

In addition to what has already been written in this column about the organization of various Stray lines into one company, the announcement can be made that the new company is to be known as A/S Norsk Rutebart, and that besides covering established routes there are also to be sailings on South America.

### NORWEGIAN SAILORS' HOMES IN FOREIGN PORTS

The Norwegian Shipowners' Association is getting ready to carry into effect a plan which has for its purpose the establishment of Sailors' Homes in New York and Buenos Aires, Argentina. Some years ago it was decided to set aside 1,000,000 kroner for this purpose, but the unfortunate foreign exchange conditions together with the high cost of labor necessitated postponement. Now, however, the matter is to be expedited.

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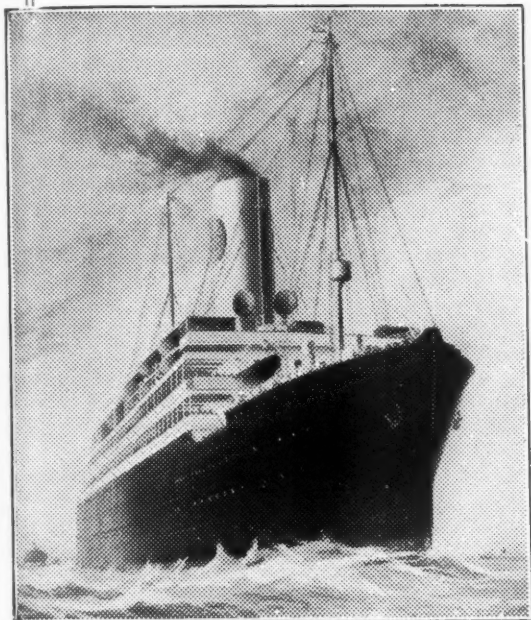
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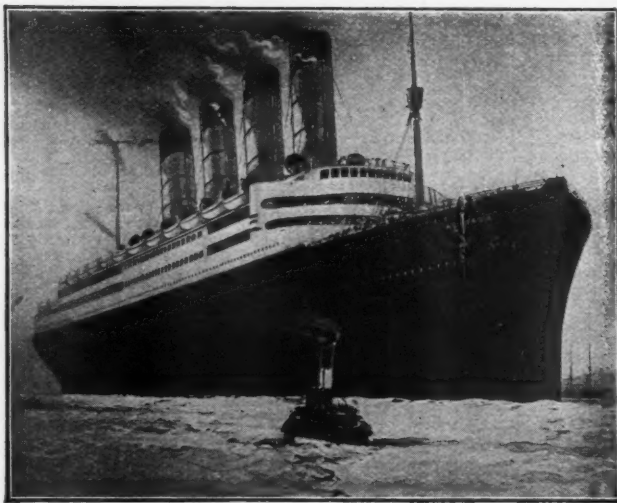
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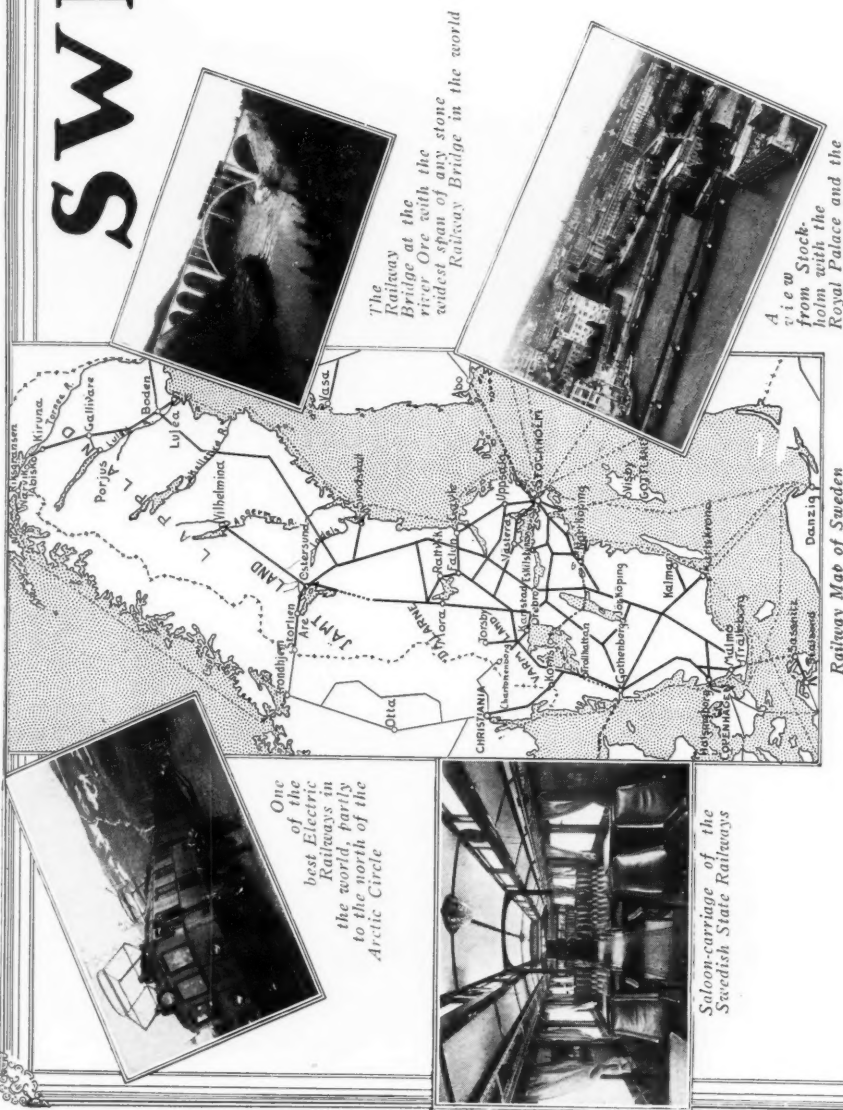
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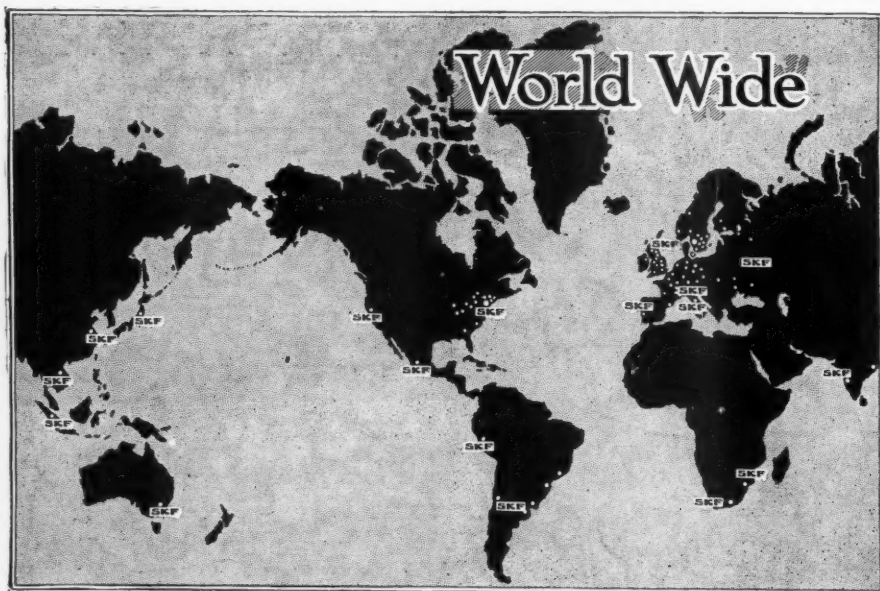


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